The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No. 200 SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED.........£2 12 0 / UN-STAMPED.....1 6 0} DUBLIN, THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY

OFFICIAL LIBRARY OF ... DUBLIN CASTLE

Public Notices.

GARRISON AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
Under the especial Patronage of his Excellency the LORD LIEUTENANT.

On THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, APRIL 19, 1860, Will be acted the Comedy (compressed into three acts) entitled LONDON ASSURANCE.

Sir Harcourt Courtly - Capt. Roche, Cavan Militia.
Max Harkaway - Capt. Grant, 60th Rifles.
Charles Courtley - Mr. Walker, R.H.A.
Mr. Spanker - Mr. Du Cane, Scots Greys.
Dazzle - Capt. Grey, R.E.
Mark Meddle - Capt. Bridge, 26th Regt.
Cool - Capt. Thursby, 22nd Regt.
James - Mr. West, 70th Regt.
Martin - Capt. Everard, late 60th Rifles.
Solomon Isaacs - Mr. Gilson, 22nd Regt.
Lady Gay Spanker - Miss Haydon.
Grace Harkaway - Miss Thorne.
Pert - Mrs. Burkinshaw.

To be followed by the MINUET DE LA COUR, By a Lady and Gentleman.
To conclude with the Burlesque of MASANIELLO, or the FISHWOMAN of NAPLES. (A Tale, in One Act, by Robert B. Brough.)

Alphonso - Capt. Roche, Cavan Militia.
Lorenzo - Mr. Harris, 22nd Regt.
Elvira - Mrs. Burkinshaw.
Masaniello - Capt. Litton, late 36th Regt.
Pietro - Capt. Bridge, 26th Regt.
Borello - Capt. Campbell, 22nd Regt.
[illegible]iva - Mr. Houghton, 20th Regt.
Billibarlo - Capt. Vesey, 22nd Regt.
Doggia - Mr. Gilson, 22nd Regt.
Fenella - Miss Thorne.
Susanna - Miss Haydon.
Polla Maloni - Miss Bathurst.
Betti Martini - Miss Wood.
Giuda Galligana - Mrs. Bedford.

Doors open at Half-past Seven, to commence at Eight o'clock. Box Office Open from Ten to Eleven o'clock where places may be secured.

Private boxes, 3½ guineas, 3 guineas, 2½ guineas, 2 guineas; stalls, 7s. 6d.; dress circle, 6s.; second circle, 4s.; pit, 2s. 6d.; lower gallery, 1s. 6d.; upper gallery, 1s.

No Second Price. Free list entirely suspended, the Press excepted. No money returned. Pass out checks not transferable. Children in arms not admitted.

THEATRE ROYAL.

MR. HARRIS has great pleasure in announcing that he has effected an engagement with the PYNE AND HARRISON ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY, FOR POSITIVELY TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY!!!

This justly celebrated Company, whose performances of English Opera (during the last two seasons at the Royal English Opera House, Covent Garden, under the immediate patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty and H.R.H. the Prince Consort) have called forth the most unqualified praise from the whole of the Metropolitan Press, will appear at the Theatre Royal,

On MONDAY, APRIL 23RD, 1860.

The répertoire of the Pyne and Harrison Royal English Opera Company will comprise the following Operas and Operettas, viz:—
Rose of Castille. Dinorah. Satanella.
Lurline. Crown Diamonds. Victorine.
Bohemian Girl. Daughter of the Regiment.
Romance. Pierette. and Son and Stranger.

On Monday (first time in Dublin), Meyerbeer's grand Opera, Dinorah (as commanded by her Majesty); in which Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison will appear.
Tuesday—Rose of Castille—Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison.
Wednesday—Bohemian Girl—Mr. A. St. Albyn, Mr. Lyall, Mr. H. Corri, Mr. Grattan Kelly, Miss Thirlwall, and Miss Cruise.
Thursday—Crown Diamonds—Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison.
Friday—Daughter of the Regiment—Miss Thirlwall, Miss Cruise, Mr. G. Honey, Mr. A. St. Albyn, and Mr. H. Corri.
Saturday—Satanella—Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison.
Concluding each evening with a favourite afterpiece. The Band and Chorus selected from the Royal English Opera Company.
Conductor—Mr. Alfred Mellon. Leader—Mr. R. M. Levey.
The Box Plan may be seen and places secured at the Theatre daily, from eleven till four.
Private Boxes, £3 3s, £2 12s 6d, £2 2s, £1 11s 6d; Dress Circle, 5s; Upper Boxes, 3s; Pit, 2s; Lower Gallery, 1s; Upper ditto, 6d. No half-price. Doors open at half-past Seven, to commence at Eight.
Acting Manager—Mr. Edward Murray. Stage Director—Mr. J. Pearson.

LOUISA PYNE, W. HARRISON, } Managers.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE
Great success of Jonathan Bradford and the Good Woman in the Wood.
Tenth Appearance of Miss SUSAN PYNE, The celebrated Vocalist of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. Fourth Appearance of the renowned American Silver Belt Dancer.
On THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, April 19th, Will be performed, with New Scenic Effects, the powerful Drama entitled JONATHAN BRADFORD; or, A ROAD-SIDE STORY.
Jonathan Bradford - Mr. G. W. Blake
Caleb Scrummidge - Mr. W. Ellerton
Anne Bradford - Miss A. Parker
Sally Sighabout - Miss M. Davis
After which, Planche's celebrated Burlesque of the GOOD WOMAN IN THE WOOD. With New Scenery, Dresses, Properties, &c.
King Brush - Mr. W. Ellerton
Prince Sylvan - Miss A. Parker
Dame Goldenheart - Miss S. Pyne
Abaddun - Mr. J. Stinton
To conclude with (by particular desire) a New and Original Farce, entitled B. B.; or, the "BENICIA BOY."
Mr. Benjamin Bobbin - Mr. W. Ellerton
Dorothy - Miss M. Davis.
Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s; Lower Gal, 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE Grand Trip to the Continent and Back in Two Hours. Messrs. Hamilton beg to announce that they have made arrangements for a series of Grand Continental Excursions, in which the most liberal accommodation will be provided for all classes. Parties intending to make this excursion will meet at the LONG ROOM, ROTUNDO, Dublin, every day at Two o'clock, and every evening at a Quarter past Eight.
The Excursion will be accompanied by an efficient guide and Interpreter. And in order to render the Journey as agreeable as possible, Music will be performed at intervals during the Trip.
First Class, ... 2s 6d
Second Class, ... 2s 0d
Third Class, ... 1s 0d
Tickets to be had at Bussell's, 7, Westmoreland-street.

BY PERMISSION OF THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR.
HENGLER'S EQUESTRIAN PALACE, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, OPEN EVERY EVENING.
FIRST GRAND CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE, MONDAY, APRIL 16.
Mid-day performances this week as follows:—Wednesday, April 18, and Saturday, 21, commencing at half-past Two o'clock.
Open every Evening at Seven, commencing at half-past, concluding at a quarter past Ten o'clock.
Prices of Admission—Stalls (select), 3s.; Boxes, 2s.; Second Class and Promenade, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Children under twelve years of age, Half-price to all parts except the Gallery. Second price at a Quarter to Nine to Stalls and Boxes only.
Performance varied nightly. Carriages set down and take up with horses' heads towards Westland-row. Order and decorum rigidly enforced. Smoking strictly prohibited.
On and after Monday, April 23rd Evening, performance will commence at Quarter to Eight o'clock.
Director and Proprietor - Mr. CHARLES HENGLER.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE, DR. PALMER, 32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH, (Corner of Holles-street.)
Physician and Surgeon twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-day. (Sundays, from 9 to 11.)
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

LADIES' AUXILIARY TO THE CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND, 1860.
PATRON: HIS GRACE THE LORD PRIMATE.
PATRONESSES:
Countess of Lanesborough, | Viscountess De Vesci,
Countess of Erne, | Lady Maria Forester,
Countess of Clonmel, | Lady Olivia B. Sparrow.
COMMITTEE:
Lady Louisa Le Poer Trench, | Mrs. H. Verschoyle,
Mrs. M. F. Day, | Mrs. W. Bourne,
Mrs. Alcock, | Miss S. Greene.
Mrs. Pollock,
HONORARY SECRETARIES:
Miss Warren, 40, Lower Leeson-street. | Miss Digges La Touche, 34, Stephen's-green.
GENERAL RULES:
The object of this Association shall be—to collect funds for the payment of the salaries to Teachers of Schools in connection with the Church Education Society for Ireland, in places where the local funds are insufficient to provide a competent salary, and to aid in meeting the expenses of Inspectors for the Society's schools.
Recently an outcry has been raised that many of the Church Education Society's Schools are perishing for lack of funds. It is unfortunately true that such is to some extent the case. Not a few teachers throughout the country have, for their certain income, less than £10 a year. Now, the course of duty is not to become dejected by such facts, but for the Christian public to come promptly forward to meet these distressing deficiencies. And the Ladies Association presents an admirable channel for collecting and sending in all lesser contributions, and these, when gathered together, would form an amount that would go far to help every really indigent teacher throughout the country. The committee feel that many of such contributions only require to be solicited in order to be obtained. The special object of their Association is to aid salaries which are inadequate—to provide school requisites where required—and to assist in meeting the expenses of Inspection for the Society's Schools, which is at present so much wanted. The committee would remind the Christian public once more of the grand principle of the society—"That the Holy Scriptures, in the authorised version, shall be used in the daily instruction of every child in attendance on their schools who is capable of reading." The Ladies' Committee feel that in stating the objects of the Society, and the principle which it maintains, they put forth their strongest plea when they earnestly ask aid from the friends of Scriptural Education, both in England and Ireland. This Association was formed in 1848, since which time 4,654l. 2s. 4d. have been entrusted to its care. These funds have the greatest blessing in hundreds of instances.
Finally, at the present juncture in the Society's history, the committee desire, with renewed energy, to make every effort (as funds may enable them) to assist in maintaining schools, in which "the Word of God may have free course and be glorified;" and while they look with confidence for the continued kind support of those friends from whom assistance has been already received, they earnestly hope that many who have not hitherto contributed may now be induced to do so.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL, PETER-STREET.
It being thought very desirable to procure a Washing and Mangling Machine for the Hospital, without encroaching on the ordinary funds for its cost, and Bradford's Washing Machine being highly recommended for the purpose, it is proposed to raise the required amount, 12l., by small subscriptions amongst the members and friends of the Hospital, in order to provide such a useful and highly commended Machine for its Laundry.
The following contributions have been already received:—Mark A. Saurin, Esq., 1l.; Miss Saurin, 10s.; James Saurin, Esq., 10s.; Hon. G. F. Colley, 1l.; Rev. C. S. Stanford, 10s.
Further contributions will be most thankfully received by John Dunn, Esq., Secretary.

Public Notices.

HIBERNIAN BIBLE SOCIETY.
The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Society will (D.V.) be held in the Rotundo, on THIS (THURSDAY), the 19th APRIL. The Chair will be taken at 12 o'clock.
Admission to the Meeting to be by Tickets only, which will be delivered to the members on Friday the 13th, Monday the 16th, and Tuesday the 17th inst., between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock each day.
Society's House, 10, Upper Sackville-street.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING FEMALE EDUCATION in the EAST, DUBLIN AUXILIARY.
The Fifth Annual Meeting of this Society will be held (D.V.) on THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, the 19th instant, in the KILDARE-PLACE SCHOOL-ROOM. The Hon. and Very Rev. the DEAN OF ST. PATRICK'S in the chair. The Stations at present occupied by the Society's Agents are:—Singapore, Landour (Himalayas), Calcutta, Cuttah, Madras, Cape Town, Peelton, Caffraria, Constantinople, the Mauritius, the Levant; one Boarding School at Singapore, one native day school at Shanghai, one near Calcutta, five in South Travancore, entirely supported by the society; and Monitors are paid, or children maintained, in other schools in Amoy, Ningpo, Bendwan, Madras, Bombay, Cape Town, Penang, Freetown, and Sierra Leone.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 16, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
The 46th ANNUAL MEETING of the Society, will be held (D.V.) in the ROTUNDO, on FRIDAY next, the 20th APRIL, Chair to be taken at 12 o'clock. Also, an EVENING MEETING will be held in the METROPOLITAN HALL, Lower Abbey-street, at Seven o'clock. No Tickets required.
The Rev. C. B. LEUPOLT, Missionary from Benares; Rev. EDWIN SIDNEY, Rector of Cornard, Suffolk; and the Rev. GEORGE KNOX, late Chaplain in India, will attend as the Deputation.

DUBLIN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.
AN ADDRESS ON THE INDEPENDENCE AND STRUGGLES, THE BRAVERY AND TRIUMPH, OF THE PROTESTANTS OF THE REFORMATION, Will (D.V.) be delivered in the METROPOLITAN HALL, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, BY THE REV. THOMAS DREW, D.D., L.L.B., Precentor of Down Cathedral and Rector of Loughinisland, ON THIS (THURSDAY), 19th APRIL, 1860,
Being the 331st Anniversary of the day when "The Princes of the Reform" in Germany legalised their famous PROTEST before a Notary, and won the enduring and time-honoured name of "PROTESTANTS."
The Chair will be taken by the President of the Association, Sir EDWARD GROGAN, Bart., M.P.
Doors open at 7, the Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Admission by Ticket only. To be had at Messrs. CARSON, ROBERTSON, and HERBERT's, Booksellers, Grafton-street; and Messrs. MUCCO, and CURRY, and Co., Booksellers, Sackville-street.
A Collection will be made during the Meeting to defray the necessary expenses.

CHRISTIANITY AND BRITAIN'S GREATNESS. YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN AND LITERARY ASSOCIATION, LANGRISH-PLACE CHAPEL, SUMMER-HILL.
A PUBLIC LECTURE will (D.V.) be delivered in the above Chapel, on THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, the 19th APRIL, commencing at Eight o'clock, by the Rev. JOHN WHITE (late of Belfast). Subject—"Christianity and Britain's Greatness."
Tickets 6d. each, or double tickets 9d.; may be had at Mr. Robertson's, 3, Grafton-street, or at the Door.
The proceeds of the Lecture will be expended in the purchase of Religious Tracts, to be distributed by the Association.

MISSIONS TO SEAMEN.
VICE-PATRONS:
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.
His Grace the Archbishop of York.
His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.
A Public Meeting of this Society will (D.V.) be held in the Pillar-Room of the Rotundo, THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING.
The Rev. Edwin Sidney, M.A., Rector of Cornard, Suffolk; the Rev. R. S. Brooke, M.A.; the Rev. John Corvan, M.A.; the Rev. James Gwynn, M.A.; the Rev. Robert S. Gregg, and the Rev. James Burkitt (a Chaplain of the Society), will Address the Meeting.
Chair to be taken at Seven p.m.

HIBERNIAN AUXILIARY to the United British Army Scripture-Readers' and Soldiers' Friend Society.
Office—9, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.
The First Annual Meeting of this Society will be held (D.V.) in the Metropolitan Hall, Lower Abbey-street, on Monday, the 23rd of April, 1860. Chair to be taken at 12 o'clock noon, by GENERAL LORD GOUGH, K.P., G.C.B.
The Rev. R. Halpin, Chaplain to the Forces; the Rev. J. Dick, Chaplain to the Forces; the Rev. G. W. D'Alton, the Rev. J. Rogers, Edward Litton, Esq., Colonel Sinclair, and other friends, are expected to address the Meeting.
Tickets to be had at Mr. Herbert's, Grafton-street; Mr. Robertson's, Grafton-street; and Mr. Curry, Sackville-street.
J. SINCLAIR, C. S. STAMFORD, E. ARCHDALL, } Honorary Secretaries.
Major Fermanagh Militia, late 14th Regt.

LANDED ESTATES COURT IN IRELAND.
FINAL NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS AND INCUMBRANCERS.
In the matter of the Estate of George Hayward Lindsay, Esq., Owner; Exparte Charles Granby Burke, Esq., Petitioner. And in the Matter of the Estate of George Hayward Lindsay, Esq., Owner and Petitioner.
TAKE NOTICE, that the Schedule of Incumbrances affecting all the parts of the Lands of Glasnevin, Glasnevin Demesne, Wad, Hampstead North, Walnutt Grove, Violet Hill, Great, Hampstead South, and Hampstead Hill, Claremont, Sluts-end or West Farm, Dean's Well and Fairfield, Dean's Well or Cross Guns, North, Ballygall Bankfarm, Little Violet Hill, and Finglas bridge, otherwise Violet Hill; and part of Glasnevin Commons, situate in the baronies of Coolock and Nethercross, and County of Dublin; the Town and Lands of Smith's-court, otherwise Simmon's-court, situate in the Barony and County of Dublin; part of the Grange of Clonkeen, commonly called the Dean's Grange, situate in the Barony of Rathdown, and County of Dublin; and the several Houses, Nos. 108, 109, and 110, Bride-street; and six Houses on the north side of Little Ship-street, in the City of Dublin, formerly the Estate of the Honourable and Right Reverend Father in God Charles Lord Bishop of Kildare, and lately the Estate of George Hayward Lindsay, Esq., is lodged with the Clerk of the Records of this Court, and any person having any claim not therein inserted, or objecting thereto, either on account of the amount or the priority of any charge therein reported to him or any other person, or for any other reason, is required to lodge an objection thereto, stating the particulars of his demand, and duly verified, with the said Clerk, on or before the 4th day of May, 1860, and to appear on the following Thursday, the 10th May, at 11 o'clock, before the Hon. Judge Dobbs, at his Court in Dublin, when instructions will be given for the final settlement of the schedule. And further take notice that any demand reported by such schedule is liable to be objected to within the time aforesaid.—Dated the 16th day of March, 1860.
C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.
GUSTAVUS ROCHFORT WADE, Solicitor, having the carriage of the proceedings, No. 5, Clare-street, Dublin.

TO THE BURGESSES OF THE SOUTH DOCK WARD.
GENTLEMEN,
A vacancy having occurred in the representation of your Ward, by the resignation of our respected Town Councillor, Mr. Mannsell, I have been induced, at the solicitation of many influential Electors, to offer myself as a Candidate.
Being for some years a resident amongst you, and personally known to a large number of the Electors, I think it unnecessary to make any formal declaration of my principles, but merely to say that if you do me the honour of choosing me as your representative, nothing shall be wanting on my part to protect your interests and to keep down undue taxation, especially in connexion with the momentous questions now engaging the attention of the Corporation.
I have the honour to be, your very obedient servant,
ROBERT GARDE DURDIN.
83, Lower Mount-street, April 18, 1860.

DUBLIN LIBRARY SOCIETY AND HIBERNIAN ATHENÆUM.
NOTICE—NEW MEMBERS are now admissible at the USUAL REDUCED SCALE OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Subscription to January 1st, 1861, Sixteen Shillings.
NEWS ROOM, CIRCULATING LIBRARY, and CHESS CLUB open daily from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m.
NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.—Bateman's Life of Bishop Wilson—Russell's Diary in India—Tennent's Ceylon—Kohl's Lake Superior—Reviews and Essays—Darwin on the Origin of Species—Lord Elgin's Japan—Macaulay's Biographies—Fichte's Contributions to Philosophy—Pre-Adamite Man. All the New Novels, Reviews, and Magazines.
(By Order.) T. C. CREGAN, Librarian and Secretary.
D'Olier-street, April 3rd, 1860.

ROSA BONHEUR'S FAMOUS PICTURE—MULETEERS CROSSING THE PYRENNEES, And her Portrait by E. Dubufe, are now on view in the Drawing-room, No. 15, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.
Admission, 6d. each, from Half-past Ten to Half-past Five.

STEAM FROM GALWAY. THE DIRECT, SHORTest, and safest route to the UNITED STATES AND CANADA. The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Steam Ships CIRCASSIAN, PRINCE ALBERT (together with the Leinster, Munster, Ulster, and Connaught—now building), for ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, and NEW YORK, carrying her Majesty's Mails, and taking Passengers and Cargo at Through rates, as under:—
FOR NEW YORK, calling at ST. JOHN'S (N.F.)—CIRCASSIAN, 28th APRIL, Captain Nicholas Prowse; PRINCE ALBERT, 26th MAY, Captain Campbell.
FROM NEW YORK, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F.—PRINCE ALBERT 26th APRIL, Captain Nicholas Prowse; CIRCASSIAN, 24th MAY, Captain Campbell.
THROUGH FARES.
Passengers booked for ST. JOHN'S and NEW YORK as follows:—First Class, £15 15s., and £18 18s., according to accommodation; Steerage, £7; Children under twelve years of age, half price; infants, 10s. (Including Steward's Fee and Provisions, but without Wines or Liquors, which can be obtained on board.)
*** Deposit to secure Berths—First Class, £5; Steerage, £3. Return Tickets—First Class, 30 Guineas, transferable and available for three months. Freights from Dublin to New York—Heavy Goods, 40s. per ton, and Five per Cent. Measurement Goods, 50s. per ton, and Five per Cent. Dogs charged at £3 each.
For Freight or further particulars, apply to BAKE, ADAM, and CO., 8, Philpot-lane, London; or THOMAS FAYLE and CO., 9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

KANTURK—TIERNEY ARMS HOTEL.—Visitors to Kanturk will find the Tierney Arms replete with cleanliness and comfort at moderate charges. An exceedingly cheerful Room for the exclusive use of Commercial Gentlemen, who will have all the advantages of a first-class Posting Establishment.
The elegant situation of the House, with its fine garden, renders it a most desirable Hotel, and the subscriber shall leave nothing undone to promote the comfort of his patrons.
P. J. JOHNSON, Proprietor.
The Hotel Car waits the Trains.

DEAFNESS.—Will be forwarded, on receipt of directed envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Botanic Institute, Liverpool," a Recipe to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the Head, provided the drum of the ear be not broken.

TWO DRAYS AND A HAND-CART. To be Sold, or Let on Hire, two Light-running Drays, built of the best material, and very little used; also, a Hand-cart and Wheels, only three months in use.—To be seen at H. Kinahan's, rear of No. 4, Lower Jervis-street.

LOST, on Sunday last, at Kingstown, a Gold Locket and Dollar, both on one Ring. If sent to 37, Northern-avenue, Kingstown, a Reward will be given.

Music.

PIANOFORTES. ONE THOUSAND NEW INSTRUMENTS. MACKINTOSH AND CO., 12, RUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN, Having completed their NEW SUITE OF WAREROOMS (The most extensive in Ireland), Have now a large additional stock of PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS, FOR SALE OR HIRE, ON TERMS WHICH DEFY COMPETITION. Old Instruments taken in Exchange.
Harmoniums from . . . £6 6s.
Second-hand Pianofortes from . . . £5 0s.

Insurances.

ESTABLISHED 1840.
CHURCH OF ENGLAND LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
HEAD OFFICE—5, LOTHBURY, LONDON.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 & 5 Vict. cap. xcii.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.
(A list of the Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.)
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
THIS Institution adopts both the PROPRIETARY and MUTUAL systems of Life Assurance, and the Policy-holders IN BOTH BRANCHES are fully protected by the large Subscribed Capital of the Company.
In the PROPRIETARY BRANCH, Assurances are granted at the Lowest Rates of Premium consistent with the security of the Establishment. Such Assurances may be effected in a great variety of ways, to suit the circumstances and convenience of the Assured. Among others, where the Policy is made payable "On the Assured attaining SIXTY years of age, OR AT DEATH, if that event should happen previously," is particularly deserving of attention.
In the MUTUAL BRANCH of this Institution, the Policy-holders are entitled to the ENTIRE PROFITS of the Branch, which are divided at the expiration of every fifth year. These Profits may be applied either in Reduction of the Yearly Premiums until the ensuing period of division, or in Addition to the Sums Assured.
Prospective allowances are, at each division, set apart for those Policy-holders who are not immediately entitled to participate in the profits, but who will have paid five yearly premiums before the next ensuing division; thus affording to the Assured all the advantages of an ANNUAL DIVISION of Profits.
Specimens of the Additions already made to Sums Assured, at Participating Rates of Premium.

Date of Policy.	Age.	Sum originally Assured.	Additions.	Sum now Assured.
July, 1840,	45	£5000	£1558	£6558
April, 1841,	35	1500	405	1905
March, 1841,	40	2000	538	2538
December, 1848,	29	2000	401	2401
August, 1853,	43	2000	332	2332
December, 1853,	56	2000	278	2278

Prospectuses, the necessary forms, and every requisite information for effecting Assurances, may be obtained on application at the Head Office, as above, or to the undermentioned Agent of the Company.
WILLIAM EMMENS, Manager.
Dublin Branch—52, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
MURDOCK GREEN, Manager and Agent.
☞ All applications for Agencies in those places where the Company have not yet appointed Agents, to be addressed to the Manager.

ENGLISH AND IRISH CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
WITH WHICH ARE UNITED THE "ENGINEERS," "HOUSEHOLDERS," AND "AGE" ASSURANCE COMPANIES.
OFFICES—{345, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; 90, HIGH-STREET, OXFORD; AND 109, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.
Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.
N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION, PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.
JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary, 109, Grafton-street.
N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.
SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED.
1st—To Mr. Thomas William Kinahan, elected December, 1858.
2nd—To Mr. Robert Hobart, elected December, 1859.

NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
HEAD OFFICE..............64, PRINCES-ST., Edinburgh.
LONDON OFFICE..............4, NEW BANK BUILDINGS.
ACCUMULATED FUND,..............£1,031,451 0 0
ANNUAL REVENUE,..............£179,
LIFE ASSURANCE. 1860.
POLICIES EFFECTED WITH THIS COMPANY DURING THE PRESENT YEAR WILL BE ENTITLED TO SIX YEARS' BONUS AT NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS.
During the year 1859, 605 POLICIES were issued, Assuring the Sum of £449,913 0 0
Policies are by arrangement declared free from all restrictions, thereby rendering them indisputable.
NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED AMONG POLICY HOLDERS INSURED ON THE PARTICIPATING SCALE.
At the last investigation, 31st December, 1858, the ascertained Profit on the business during the preceding seven years amounted to £156,000.
The attention of the public is especially called to the Double Insurance System—Half Premium System—and Assurance and Annuity System—lately adopted at this Office. For full particulars, reference is made to the Prospectus of the Company.
Policies not affected by parties becoming Members of Volunteer Corps.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
The Company insure against Fire every description of Property, at the lowest rates of Premium corresponding to the risk. Rents of Buildings also Insured.
Prospectuses and all necessary information may be obtained on application at the Head Office, No. 64, Princes-street, Edinburgh, or any of the Agents in the Country.
DAVID SMITH, Manager. JOHN OGILVIE, Secretary.
Edinburgh, March, 1860.
DUBLIN BRANCH, 67, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
JAMES HAMILTON, Resident Secretary.
DAVID MAHONY, Solicitor, 34 A, College-green.
LOCAL AGENTS.
HENRY DOWNES, 8, College-green.
DAVID ROGERSON, 25, Usher's-quay.

HOME ASSURANCE.
LIFE POLICIES are generally loaded with conditions inapplicable to the case of Professional Men and others, who effect Assurances for the Benefit of their Families or Creditors.
Such persons are not likely to go beyond the limits of Europe, commit Suicide, enter into Military or Naval Service of a professional character, fall by Duelling, or die by the hands of Justice.
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY issue POLICIES without such conditions or restrictions, satisfied that they are unnecessary in the cases alluded to.
THE COLONIAL COMPANY was founded in 1846, and its operations have been most successful at home and abroad.
Profits divided in 1854 and 1859, when large additions were made to Assurances. Next division, 1864.
The Home Rates of Premium are moderate, for example—

	Age 25.	Age 35.	Age 45.	
With Profits........	£2 1 0	£2 13 10	£3 14 2	per Cent.
Without Profits......	£1 17 7	£2 9 4	£3 7 11	" "

Rates for Foreign Climates moderate.
Premiums received and Claims settled abroad, if wished.
(By order of the Directors.)
ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND, Resident Secretary.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN DUBLIN:
Sir Edward Borough, Bart., Chairman.
The Hon. St. John Butler, of Walshestown, Balbriggan.
Robert Longfield, Esq., Q.C., M.P., 33, Merrion-square South.
William Andrews, Esq., 4, Nassau-street.
Thomas Richardson, Esq., Linen-hall.
DUBLIN........65, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
EDINBURGH...(HEAD OFFICE.) 5, GEORGE-STREET.
LONDON........81, LOMBARD-STREET.
........PARIS & Co., 10, ST. JAMES-STREET, S.W.
GLASGOW........58, ST. VINCENT-STREET.
N.B.—There is a special advantage to be gained by assuring before 25th May next, with reference to the Division of Profits in 1864.

Houses and Lands.

ROSANNA, ROUNDTOWN.—To be Let, Unfurnished, with about Three Acres, for such term as may be agreed on, or Sold subject to a moderate rent, this gentlemanly residence, situate two miles and a half from the General Post Office. It stands in a neat Lawn, with Gate Lodge at entrance, excellent Walled-in Garden, Greenhouse, Stabling for four horses, and roomy Coach-house. The House contains three excellent Sitting-rooms, five or six Bedrooms, Servants' Rooms, Kitchen, with Patent Range, two Water Closets. The whole Premises are in the most perfect order, and the Gardens stocked with the choicest Fruit-trees and Vegetables. The House being unoccupied at present, immediate possession can be had.—Apply to Messrs. BENTLEY & SON, House and Land Agents, Auctioneers, &c., 110, Grafton-street.

ARDENZA TERRACE, MONKSTOWN.—TO BE LET, Unfurnished, for such term of years as may be agreed on, one of the best Houses on this charming Terrace, delightfully situated between Blackrock and Monkstown, fronting the sea, and convenient to the Railway Station. It commands splendid views, and consists of three large Sitting-rooms, four best Bedchambers, Servants' Apartments, Water-closet, capital Basement Story, including Servants' Kitchen, with Range, Pantry, Larder, Scullery, and Force-pump, deep rear, laid-out Garden, all in perfect order.—For terms and tickets to view, apply to Messrs. Bentley and Son, House and Land Agents, Auctioneers, &c., 110, Grafton-street, near Trinity College.

ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT.—To be Sold, a First-class Profit Rent of £85 per annum, arising out of two superior Houses in a good neighbourhood. The present tenants pay more than double this income. The head rent is merely nominal.—Apply to "Profit Rent," Office of Saunders' News-Letter.

TO BE LET, for such term as may be agreed on, a comfortable Cottage and Offices, with either thirty-three or eighty Irish Acres of Land, situate on LOUGHDERG, in one of the best Fishing and Sporting Localities in Ireland, within three miles by water of the Steam Packet Station at Portumna, and four miles of the Market Town of Borrisokane.—For all particulars apply to SAMUEL BIGGS, Esq., Collinalack, Ballinderry, Roscrea.

WANTED, in the neighbourhood of the North Strand—Fairview-avenue preferred—two Unfurnished Rooms, with folding-doors, or one large one, which will be required only for two hours in the Week.—Apply to B. Kellett 85, Abbey-street.

Lodgings.

KINGSTOWN—FURNISHED APARTMENTS AND BOARD, At 19, WINDSOR-TERRACE.
Mrs. Bridger, having taken the above new and commodious house, has established it as a First-class Boarding House, where Ladies and Gentlemen will find a comfortable home, and will meet with every attention. The house is newly and comfortably furnished; is close to the sea, and within five minutes' walk of the Railway Station; it commands fine views of the sea and harbour. Unexceptionable references given.—For terms, &c., apply at the house, 19, Windsor-terrace, Kingstown.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!
THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccos prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco, 8s. per lb.
In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Canisters.
N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment.
J. J. KELLY, 5, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET, Importer of Foreign Cigars.

MESSRS. SWITZER, FERGUSON, and CO. have much pleasure in announcing that their Buyers have again returned from the LONDON and PARIS MARKETS with a choice selection of SPRING GOODS, including a very recherche assortment of FRENCH SILKS, FRENCH SHAWLS, FRENCH RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, and GLOVES.
COMMERCIAL HALL, 91, 92, and 93, GRAFTON-STREET, and 42 and 43, WICKLOW-STREET.

NEW CURTAIN AND UPHOLSTERY ESTABLISHMENT 27, GRAFTON-STREET.
JOHN WILLIAM CARROLL, (Formerly Manager to Messrs. WILLIAM FRY and Co.,)
Respectfully announces that he has opened the above Warehouse, with a New and well-selected Stock of CURTAIN MATERIALS, Comprising all the Leading Novelties recently produced in BROCATELLES, SATINS, GOBELIN TAPIS, POPELIN, ARRAS, REPS, JAPANESE CLOTHS, VELVETS, CHALLIS, DAMASKS, CHINTZES, FRINGES, BORDERINGS, GIMPS, TASSELS, &c.
J. W. C. wishes to direct particular attention to his Stock of SWISS EMBROIDERED LACE, MUSLIN, AND LENO-CURTAINS, Purchased during the past week, free of duty.
TABLE COVERS IN GREAT VARIETY.
Estimates and Designs furnished free of charge. Pattern Books sent to all parts of the country.
EXPERIENCED WORKMEN SENT TO FIT UP AND TAKE PLANS.
OLD FURNITURE REMODELLED OR TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
FUNERALS FURNISHED.

THE LATEST ARRIVALS OF FRENCH FASHIONS. DUTY FREE.
BROWN, THOMAS, AND CO. have the honour to announce the arrival of their New Purchases of FRENCH and BRITISH MANUFACTURE, which have been made under the most favourable circumstances, and are determined to let their Customers have the full advantage of the recent reductions.
They solicit special attention to THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:—
FRENCH FANCY SILKS, | FRENCH MILLINERY,
FRENCH RIBBONS, | STRAW BONNETS,
FRENCH KID GLOVES, | STRAW BONNETS TRIMMED,
FRENCH LONG SHAWLS, | NEW FRENCH MANTLES,
FRENCH TARLATANES, | FRENCH FLOWERS and FEATHERS.
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FRENCH KID and LEATHER BOOTS and SHOES.
BROWN, THOMAS, AND CO., GRAFTON-STREET.

IMPORTANT TO AGRICULTURISTS.
THE DUBLIN MANURE COMPANY
BEG to direct special attention to their POTATO MANURE, the application of which has been proved by numerous trials to greatly diminish the tendency of the potato to disease, and to promote a luxuriant growth of this valuable crop.
The DUBLIN MANURE COMPANY use the raw materials which Ireland so abundantly affords for the manufacture of every kind of artificial manure. Consumers of such articles are, therefore, enabled to save 10 per cent. by purchasing from an Irish Company, as at least that amount is expended on freight and expenses chargeable on English manufactured manures.
The Company manufacture the following Manures, which they guarantee of the best description:—
TURNIP MANURE, &c.

	Per Ton.		Per Ton.
Vitriolised Bone Manure for Turnips	£7 0 0	Blood Manure	£6 0 0
Urate for Mangels, Carrots, Cabbages, and Rape	7 0 0	Crushed Bones	7 10 0
Potato, Corn, and Grass Manure	7 0 0	Sulphuric Acid (Oil of Vitriol)	9 0 0
Mineral Superphosphate of Lime	6 0 0		

Delivered free to Railways and Canals in Dublin.
From 7 cwt. to 8 cwt. without farm-yard manure, or 4 cwt. with farm-yard manure, will be a sufficient dressing for an Irish acre.
Analyses, testimonials in favour of, and directions for mode of using, these manures may be had on application at the Office, 20, USHER'S-QUAY.
JOSEPH WONFO, F.C.S.L. & D., MANAGER.
A REDUCTION TO VERY LARGE CONSUMERS.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE COMMERCIAL HALL, GRAFTON-STREET AND WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN,
Respectfully notify to the Nobility, Gentry, and General Public of the City of Dublin and the Provinces, that their Establishment will be managed on the approved modern principle of bringing the Manufacturer and Purchaser into immediate commercial relations with each other—that thus the advantages of cheapness and excellence of quality may be concurrently secured to the utmost possible degree.
Every Department of the subjoined List has been placed in the hands of an experienced and competent Chief, and will also come under the special and continual supervision of the members of the Firm, who are practical men.
The Goods have all been selected with scrupulous regard to the reliable character sought to be acquired for the Establishment as one in which the best value will be had for the money, whatever may be the nature of the article bought.
As the House deals extensively in French Silks, Gloves, Ribbons, and other superfine Foreign Productions, the recent changes in the Customs' Tariff opportunely enable the Firm to offer many decided advantages in those important articles of manufacture. Not being impeded by any old stock, procured under unfavourable conditions, they, in particular, have profited by the modifications of the duties.
In engaging Assistants particular attention has been paid not only to their knowledge of the respective Departments, but also to their attentive habits and obliging manners.
The Warehouse, having been specially constructed to afford Ladies and Gentlemen the greatest possible facilities in making their purchases, has been furnished with the various valuable improvements—principally in lighting and ventilation.
LIST OF DEPARTMENTS.
Silk Department. | Hosiery and Glove Department.
Fancy Dress Department. | Shirt and Handkerchief Department.
Stuff Department. | Haberdashery Department.
Print Department. | Fancy Cabinet Department.
Shawl Department. | Linen Department.
Mantle Department. | Blanket and Flannel Department.
Millinery and Bonnet Department. | Calico and Muslin Department.
Ladies' Outfitting Department. | Boot and Shoe Department.
Lace Department. | Trimming Department.
Sewed Muslin Department. | Woollen Department.
Ribbon Department. | Gentlemen's Ready-made Department.
Flower and Feather Department. | Gentlemen's Order Department.
The Bespoke or Order Portion of the Tailoring Department will be conducted under the careful superintendence of experienced and talented Foremen.
SWITZER, FERGUSON, and CO., Proprietors.

Publications.

Third Edition, Enlarged and Revised, price Six Shillings.
THE FAITHFUL SHEPHERD; or, the Life and Times of Godfrey Massey, B.A., Vicar of Bruff. By Rev. D. MASSEY, M.A., Author of the "Secret History of Romanism," &c.
1. "A Protestant Gem."—Rev. T. Drew, D.D.
2. "Lighted up with an ardent love of the whole 'Truth as it is in Jesus.'"—Record.
3. "Written with great eloquence and power."—National Standard.
4. "A work of high historical value and intense interest."—Warder.
DUBLIN: HERBERT, 117, GRAFTON-STREET.

Just published, price 6d.
SCRIPTURE CHRONOLOGY FOR ADVANCED BIBLE CLASSES. By Rev. JAMES MEASE, A.M.
DUBLIN: GEORGE HERBERT, 177, GRAFTON-STREET.
London: Longman and Co. Edinburgh: W. P. Kennedy.

Miscellaneous.

FAWCETT AND CO.'S
Celebrated Genuine Black Tea, ... 4s 0d per lb.
Fawcett & Co.'s Family Congou, ... 3s 8d "
Purchasers of 10lb., and upwards, are allowed a discount of 2d per pound.
FAWCETT & CO.'S
Excellent Dinner Sherry, ... 24s 0d per doz.
Fawcett & Co.'s Old Port (fresh bottled), .. 28s 0d "
Purchasers of four dozen, and upwards, are allowed a discount of 1s per dozen.
FAWCETT & CO.'S
Best Old Irish Whiskey, ... 10s 0d per gal.
(A quality rarely met with.)
Fawcett & Co.'s Fine old Mellow, do., .. 14s 0d "
(Particularly recommended for family use.)
Purchasers of five gallons, and upwards, are allowed a discount of 6d per gallon.
OUR FRUIT DEPARTMENT
Is supplied with the Choicest Descriptions of Currants, Raisins, Figs, French Plums, Jordan Almonds, &c., at the Lowest Market Cash prices.
FAWCETT & CO., DIRECT WINE IMPORTERS, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE. WILLIAM WHYTE
Respectfully acquaints the Public that he is Selling Off the Largest Stock of Glass in Ireland, at nearly Cost Price. As he is about making Extensive Alterations in the Premises, they must be disposed of at once, so an early application is necessary. The following articles in Great Variety, and of the Newest Style:—
Mantelpiece and Ceiling Lustres of all kinds.
Every Article in Table Glass.
A Large Stock of Druggist and Chemical Bottles.
Army and Navy Orders carefully attended to.
Patterns Matched with accuracy and despatch.
Hotel Proprietors and Country Dealers liberally dealt with.
*** Sole Agent for Benbow's Alterative Mixture for Dogs, Nialdire's Worm Powders, and Rackem's Distemper Balls.
OLD GLASS WORKS, 4, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

GRATES, CHIMNEYPIECES, FENDERS AND FIRE IRONS.
A very extensive Stock of the above Articles will be found at J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.'S WAREROOMS.
The designs are the newest and most beautiful, and the workmanship is the best. The prices are very moderate.
J. E. and Co.'s stock of Iron Bedsteads and Children's Cots will be found on inspection to be very large and complete. To this department they have appropriated a large new Show Room erected for the purpose. The prices range from 11s. upwards.
J. E. and Co. would respectfully request parties about to furnish their houses to inspect their Warerooms, which contain a complete assortment of every description of House-Furnishing Ironmongery.
They will only enumerate a few of the leading Articles.
ELECTRO-PLATE IN TEA SETS, Forks, Spoons, Fruit Knives and Forks, &c., &c.,
LONDON BRONZED TEA URNS AND KETTLES, Britannia Metal, Plated, and Block Tin Dish Covers, Best Table Cutlery,
TEA TRAYS, &c.
MODERATOR LAMPS, IN CHINA AND BRONZE.
A beautiful assortment of Gas Fittings in Bronze, Ormolu, and Gas Lustres; Hall Lights, &c.;
Kitchen Ranges and Cooking Apparatus on the most improved and economical construction.
House Furnishing Ironmongery and Gas Fitting Warerooms, 34, 35, AND 36, CAPEL-STREET,
J. EDMUNDSON & CO.,
Agents for Milner's Fireproof Safes and Boxes.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—FLOUR, best whites, for Pastry and Puddings, 2s. 6d. per stone. Do., superfine, for making Bread, .. 2s. to 2s. 4d. WHEATMEAL, made from best white Wheat, 1s. 8d. to 2s.
Delivered to any part of the city, if in quantities of two stone and upwards.
Orders by letter carefully attended to.
Custom-House Steam Mills, No. 4, Amiens-street, December, 1859. WM. POWER, Proprietor.

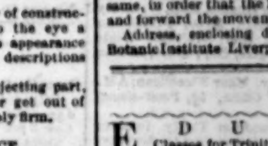
BEST MADE FURNITURE. WM. BRUNTON & CO., 43, HENRY-STREET, Beg to call the attention of parties furnishing to their present extensive and well-assorted Stock of home-manufactured Furniture.
The Stock is largely made up of plain, substantial Goods now much in demand.
The Stock of fine Goods will be found very complete, at very moderate prices.
Every Article marked in plain figures, the lowest prices in the City.
WM. BRUNTON & CO., 43, HENRY-STREET.

ITALIAN MARBLE SLABS, DIRECT FROM THE QUARRIES.
The Subscribers are now landing, ex Adelaide, from Leghorn, a large consignment of the above, from four to eight feet lengths, which they offer to the trade on moderate terms.
H. AND W. SCOTT, 31, EDEN-QUAY.
18th April, 1860.

ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT, MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT, MASTIC CEMENT, PLASTER OF PARIS, and UNGLAZED SANITARY PIPES.
Manufactured by FRANCIS, BROTHERS, & POTT, NINE ELMS, LONDON;
And Sold, at Greatly Reduced Prices, at their NINE ELMS CEMENT STORES, 13, TALBOT-PLACE, Near the Custom House, Dublin.

R. HUNT AND CO.'S CELEBRATED CUIRASS SHIRT.
6 for 21s 0d
6 for 24s 0d
6 for 28s 6d
6 for 33s 0d
6 for 36s 0d
6 for 40s 0d
Directions for Self-measurement Free on Application.
34, WESTMORELAND-STREET, AND 22, FLEET-STREET, DUBLIN.

HIRAGE FOR BALLS DINNERS. &c
We respectfully inform the public that we have completed our arrangements for the present season for the supplying of Balls, Dinners, Suppers, in the newest and most fashionable style.
Subjoined are some of the articles we supply:—
CHINA. Plates, Soup Cups, Parian Statuary, Comportiers, &c.
GLASS. Tumblers, Wines, &c., Raised Dishes, Ice do., Bon Bon Stands, Vases, &c.
PLATE. Knives, Forks and Spoons, Tea Urns, Evening Services, &c.
ORDINARY CUTLERY. Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.
LIGHTS. Lustres, Candelabra, Lamps, Semicircles, Mirrors, &c.
GREGG & SON, 18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.



CARDS FOR THE MILLION. WEDDING, VISITING, AND BUSINESS.
A GENTLEMAN'S Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards Printed for 2s; Ladies' ditto 2s. 6d., post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the three Kingdoms.
JOHN C DEVOY, MANUFACTURING STATIONER, 53, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS. Patronised by the Queen: S. SAMUEL, Manufacturer of Irish Bog Oak Ornaments, and Working Jeweller, 29. 29, NASSAU-STREET. 29. By Appointment Bog Oak Carver To his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.
☞ Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises.

PHOTOGRAPHY—NOTICE OF REMOVAL, TO 32, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
WILLIAM ANDREWS begs to acquaint his Friends and Patrons, that he has removed to more commodious Premises. Having taken the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Hawkins, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours so liberally bestowed on him since leaving Professor Glukman's Establishment, and assures his Friends no attention shall be wanting to render his Gallery the most perfect in Dublin. Parties favouring him with a Sitting will not run the risk of receiving bad or unsatisfactory Portraits, as W. A. will guarantee each Portrait taken equal to the specimens he exhibits.
Portraits and Works of Art Copied.

PATENT FAUCET JOINT METALLIC BEDSTEADS.
Attention is respectfully directed to the superiority of these over other descriptions of METALLIC BEDSTEADS.
Whilst excelling all other kinds in the great simplicity of construction and facility of putting together, they present to the eye a substantial and elegant outline, instead of that meagre appearance which has hitherto been so great an objection to other descriptions of metallic bedsteads.
The joint, which is extremely simple, and has no projecting part, is very accurately fitted, and has no liability to break or get out of order; and the Bedstead, when put together, is remarkably firm.
Manufactured solely at the SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE-PLACE, Where inspection is invited.

COFFEE ROASTED DAILY.—FINEST PICKED JAMAICA COFFEE, Rich, piquant flavour — a rare description, Kept for Connoisseurs only.
FINEST JAMAICA MIXED WITH FINEST COSTA RICA, possessing great strength and fine flavour, particularly suited for Economists.
These Coffees being roasted under our immediate superintendence our customers can always rely upon getting Coffee in the highest perfection at our shops.
THE TIMES TEA WAREHOUSE, 20, HENRY-STREET; AND 19, WEXFORD-STREET.
GEORGE CHARLES BETTS AND CO., TEA DEALERS AND COFFEE ROASTERS.

IRISH SALT.
It is worthy of notice that Irish Salt is the best Preserver of Meat in warm weather, and is superior to English Salt.
ELLEN EGAN manufactures Irish Salt at the Ringsend Salt Works, of best quality, which she warrants pure and free from mixture with English Salt.
E. EGAN imports English Salt direct from the Salt Works, Norwich, which she offers at lowest cash prices.
IRISH SALT, COARSE AND FINE; ENGLISH DO., COARSE; BEST BUTTER SALT, AGRICULTURAL AND ROCK SALT.
Parties in the country, by sending their orders to the Works, will be supplied at prices which will ensure their future orders. Every attention paid to delivery to Railway, Canal, or on board ship, and sacks supplied.
E. EGAN'S SALT WORKS, RINGSEND.

CORN TRADE.—IMPORTANT.
GENTLEMEN,
I beg to inform you that I have erected French Burr Stones and the necessary Machinery, on the most improved principle, for the GRINDING of WHEAT, &c., on Commission.
I wish also to intimate that, having a never-failing supply of Water, together with a large Head and Fall, a certainty of Grinding may be calculated on.
I have also very large Storage, which my Customers can use rent free.
SAMUEL DAVIS, HIBERNIAN MILLS, KILMAINHAM.

GYPSUM MANURE contains upwards of 40 per cent. of Sulphuric Acid, and for Clover and Grasses is the cheapest natural fertiliser; will show its effects in 15 to 20 days. American Farmers use it with all crops, at great cost; 3 to 5 cwt. sufficient for an acre; price here, 32s. per ton. Stockhardt's Chemistry says Gypsum is a valuable manure for many plants, especially for the liguminous. The plant not only absorbs the lime, but also the sulphur of the Sulphuric Acid. Gypsum has also a beneficial effect on the growth of plants, as it absorbs the Carbonate of Ammonia contained in the air and rain water, and fixes it in the soil—these two salts being converted respectively into Sulphate of Ammonia and Carbonate of Lime." Agent for Ireland—JOHN TURE, 15, Fownes-street, Dublin.

Wants.

DAILY TUITION.—An English Lady, experienced in Tuition, wishes for one or two daily engagements; she instructs pupils under 14 in English generally, the Piano, Singing, French, and Drawing.—Address "H. K.," IRISH TIMES Office.

TO care Offices or a Furnished House, a respectable couple, Protestants, who can be well recommended.—Please address, "J. J. D.," 4, Merrion-row, or IRISH TIMES Office.

WANTS a Situation, as Head Waiter, a Man who thoroughly understands his business in that capacity; has lived for seven years as such in one of the first Hotels in North Wales; has had the management of the Public Table, where large parties sat down twice a day at a table d' hote.—Applications to be addressed "E. J. D.," Post-office, Bangor.

WANTED, for the country, a Butler—a Protestant. None need apply who cannot give satisfactory references to families in Dublin or the neighbourhood.—Apply, on Friday next, between the hours of 12 and 2, at 85, Upper Sackville-street.

DRY NURSE, or would go as Under Nurse in a Nobleman or Gentleman's Family, a steady, respectable Young Woman, who perfectly understands her business, can take charge of a baby from its birth, is an excellent plain worker, can be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present; is a Protestant.—Address, "A. S." 19, Chatham-street, or 3, Lower Sackville-street.

AS Butler or Inside Servant, an active Man, who has lived in families of high respectability, from whom he has long and satisfactory discharges. He is perfect master of his business in every respect; has no family or incumbrance whatever; and his character will, in every respect, be found satisfactory in town.—Address, "E. R.," 60, Grafton-street, or No. 1, Earl-street.

Wanted.

WANTED, Two good Feeders for a Printing Machine; must be well recommended.—Apply to the Manager of the IRISH TIMES.

Cards.

LADIES' AND GENT.'S TRAVELLING DRESSING BAGS FURNISHED.
G. LYNCH would beg to call attention to his stock of the above; as also, Despatch Boxes, Writing Desks, and Dressing Cases in variety. Ladies' Hand Bags—a large stock on hand to select from.
GEORGE LYNCH, 43, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
(Repairs Neatly Executed on the Premises.)

BOUQUETS To be had at KIRBY'S, 13, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, AND KILLESTER GARDENS.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAURICE BROOKS, SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

DUBLIN TRADERS' ALLIANCE MART.
MATTING, MATTING! C. HOEY, 22 and 23, UPPER ABBEY-STREET.
The best Oil Cloth, Carpet and Matting Factory in Ireland.

JAMES LYNCH'S highest price for Black Tea is 3s. 8d. per Pound.
THE EXCLUSIVE TEA ESTABLISHMENT, 70, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, DUBLIN.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited).
FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT.
BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO., 28, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN
AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER, In first condition for delivery, In Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter Casks,
BAGOTS, HUTTON, & CO. 28, William-street, Dublin.

IRON BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING, In great variety at HODGES AND SON'S, 16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY; Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE, ASTON'S-QUAY.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS. JOHN GOOD, 8, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street) Manufacturer of Hair Mattresses, Paliasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Hair Mattresses Re-made.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH, PAINTER AND DECORATOR, AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS; IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, 77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

LONDON BRONZED TEA URNS In great variety at HODGES AND SON'S, 16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY. Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE, ASTON'S-QUAY.

Medical.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION, By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, 115, GRAFTON-STREET, Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each - £0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from - - 0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, &c. - - 5 5 0
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, 115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.)

TO INVALIDS. LA PENSION MEDICALE, No. 8, CHARLEMONT-STREET.
This Institution has been fitted up on the model of the Parisian Maisons de Santé, for the Treatment of Patients of respectability, labouring under every form of Medical and Surgical Disease, except insanity. The charges are fixed and moderate.
Clergymen of every denomination are freely admitted to the inmates.
Prospectuses may be had of the Matron, at the Institution, or of any of the Medical Attendants, Dr. J. F. Duncan, 19, Gardiner's-place; Mr. Smyly, 13, Merrion-square North; Dr. Walsh, 59, Harcourt-street.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and in almost every instance confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's never failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from Indigestion, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Nervous, or Sick Headache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont, while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution, for the recipe, their object being to show how far superior the Botanic practice is over all other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefited thereby will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy, and forward the movement for Medical Reform.
Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute Liverpool.

Education.

EDUCATION. Classes for Trinity College, Army, Apothecaries Hall, &c.
W. WOODS, A.B., T.C.D., Principal.
The Half-yearly examination of the Junior Pupils was concluded on the 4th inst., and the Silver Medal awarded to Master Thomas Stoker.
Four Boarders received. Terms, Sixty Guineas.
16, Grenville-street, Mountjoy-square.
☞ No Vacations.

EDUCATION.—A Married Beneficed Clergyman, residing in one of the healthiest suburbs of Dublin, wishes to receive Two Pupils to have educated with his own sons. His residence is within five minutes' walk of an excellent and very select Day School, which his own children attend; and in the evening they are prepared by himself for their next day's study, thus combining all the advantages of both public and private education. Advertiser would also receive Divinity Students, whom he would prepare for their Lectures and Examinations in the University or for Ordination. For further particulars apply to "Rev. R.D.C." Office of the Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette, 61, Middle Abbey-street.

COLLEGIATE, &c., &c., INSTITUTE, 65, UPPER BAGGOT-STREET, (Lately Mr. Rudkin's.)
JOHN MURRAY, A.M., LL.D., Principal.
In the Scriptural Exercises of the past half year, ending with the Easter Examination, the following young gentlemen were distinguished for general attention, in the subjoined order of Merit:—
1st Rank—George Luther, Frederick Paterson, Henry Reid, John H. Salmon, John De B. Murray, George Salmon, Maxwell Simpson, William Sands, Samuel Haughton, Alfred Stephens, Henry Nolan, J. Gilbert Haughton, Eyre Massy.
2nd Rank—Douglas Stephens, John M. Simpson, Willoughby C. Newton, William Jackson, George Paterson, John B. Duckett, Edward Luther, Alfred King, Hercules H. G. MacDonnell, Stephen Somers.
3rd Rank—James Jackson, Robert Stanley, William Bowen, Charles Jackson, John Forbes.
The following premiums were adjudged within the half year in this department:—
For Composition on a Scriptural Subject—First premium to John De B. Murray; second to Willoughby C. Newton.
For competitive answering on the subject of "The Resurrection"—First premium to George Luther; second to Willoughby C. Newton; third to John B. Duckett. Besides which special extra premiums were awarded to Frederick Paterson, Henry Reid, and George Luther.
Vacation ended yesterday (Wednesday), April 18.

Carriages.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory, 38, DAWSON-STREET, opposite the Mansion House Gardens.
A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

CARD.
It is respectfully announced that the COMMERCIAL HALL, Nos. 91, 92, and 93, GRAFTON-STREET, and Nos. 42 and 43, WICKLOW STREET, Was Opened on TUESDAY, the 27th of March.
SWITZER, FERGUSON, & CO., Proprietors.

MY BORDER SCOTCH TWEED TROUSERS, FOR 15s., Will be found excellent value; a variety in the READY-MADE DEPARTMENT.
RICHARD ALLEN,
26, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

CLERICAL COSTUME.
GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.
Are prepared to furnish a Clergyman's complete Suit at the following prices:—
Fine Black Frock.................. 63s.
Do. Vest .... 15s.
Do. Trousers .... 30s.
Which they can recommend and engage.
This important manufacture is now made a distinct branch of business; a large portion of time and attention is devoted thereto, and the details and minutiæ thereof are entrusted to artistes of the most experienced and efficient character. Each diversity of Clerical taste is fully anticipated and provided for, and will be suited strictly according to order; whilst the excellence and superiority of Material and Fabric are guaranteed.
GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

CLERICAL COSTUME.
Having, from many years' management of the business of
Mr. GEORGE MACDONA,
FORMER PROPRIETOR OF
32, MOLESWORTH STREET.
acquired a thorough knowledge of the various styles of CLERICAL ATTIRE, I most respectfully state that I am prepared to execute any orders with which I am favoured, and invite inspection of my Stock of
WEST OF ENGLAND JET BLACK CLOTH AND DOESKIN,
which, for superior finish and durability, are unrivalled, and are specially recommended for Clergymen's Suits.
FRED. H. JUDGE,
MERCHANT CLOTHIER,
3, WICKLOW-STREET,
⁂ Three doors from Grafton-street.

FIRST-CLASS APARTMENTS AND BOARD, at 19, Windsor Terrace, Kingstown.

MOST IMPORTANT NOTICE.
WILLIAM ACHESON
Begs leave to announce, that he has purchased the Plate, Watch, and Jewellery Establishment, No. 75, Grafton-street, from the representatives of the late Thomas Bennett, and that he will sell the very large proportion of this First Class Stock, which he also purchased on the premises, at an enormous reduction; an idea of which can be formed from the following list:—

	Original Price.	Present Price.
Electro-plated Kettle and Stand, by Elkington	£26 5 0	£14 14 0
A ditto ditto	15 15 0	10 10 0
Gold Watches	18 18 0	10 10 0
Gold Gem and Signet Rings	3 3 0	1 10 0
Ditto ditto	2 2 0	1 1 0
Bracelets, Brooches, &c.	18 18 0	12 0 0

Both Establishments will be conducted under the one Management, of
WILLIAM ACHESON & Co.,
75 and 109, GRAFTON-STREET.

D. DOWNEY, MILITARY & MERCHANT TAILOR,
5, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Late 11, Dawson-street),
Begs to call public attention to his superior Dress Suit, at 3l. 18s., consisting of
BLACK DRESS COAT,
Do. TROUSERS, and
MORSCELLE VEST.
Being a practical tradesman, and purchasing his goods on the best terms for cash, he is enabled to undersell by ten per cent. any other respectable establishment in the trade. He furnishes all other articles of his business on the same moderate scale as the above.
5, Upper Sackville-street, February, 1860.

INDIA AND COLONIAL OUTFITTING.
R. HUNT & CO. beg to announce that they have added another WAREROOM to their Establishment, which will be devoted exclusively to the above increasing branch of their trade.
Printed Outfit Lists free on application.
34, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
AND
22, FLEET-STREET,
DUBLIN.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
A Meeting for Prayer will be held, God willing, in CORRIGAVENUE MISSION-ROOM, on THURSDAY EVENING, April 19, 1860, at half-past Seven o'clock.
Just as I am—Thy love unknown
Has broken every barrier down;
Now, to be Thine, yea, Thine alone,
O Lamb of God, I come!

Just as I am—of that free love,
"The breadth, length, depth, and height" to prove,
Here for a season, then above,
O Lamb of God, I come!

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholic Friends, come to the Discussion in the Coombe Class, SKINNERS'-ALLEY, on THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 19th, 1860, at half-past Seven o'clock.
Subject:—The Education of the People—The Roman Catholic Bishops' Pastoral.
President—Rev. JAMES ROGERS, A.M.
"To the law and to the testimony: if they speak not according to this word, it is because there is no light in them."—Isaiah viii. 20.

SADDLES.
TO SIR CHARLES DOMVILLE'S TENANTRY.
SHOULD ANY OF SIR CHARLES DOMVILLE'S Tenantry wish to dispose of the Saddles, Bridles, &c., presented to them on a late occasion, they are requested to communicate by letter with J. M'SWINEY & SON, 48, Upper Kevin-street. Could an arrangement be made among the Tenantry to offer the 300 in one Lot, liberal terms and ready money will be given.
April 18th, 1860.

£200 WANTED, for Two or Three Years. Ample security and liberal interest will be given.—Address, "W. G.," IRISH TIMES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
HENRY APPLEYARD, Proprietor, and Practical Manufacturer of the real Balbriggan Hosiery. His Warehouse is 36, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
This Notice is particularly directed to the Nobility and Gentry visiting Dublin, who may be commissioned to buy the Real Balbriggan Stockings. He begs to state his Warehouse is now replete with all the varied assortments for Ladies in Cotton, Silk, Wool, and Merino; and Gentlemen's Boot and Dress Socks, Drawers and Vests, in Wool, Merino, Cotton, and Silk.
Please observe the address,
36, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

ELECTRO-PLATE SPOONS AND FORKS.—The great advantage in purchasing the above is only beginning to be appreciated in this country. In London they are in every house. When really good they defy any amount of scrutiny as to whether they are solid silver or otherwise. The surface, and to a considerable thickness of my Electro-plate, is pure Silver, based upon a hard white material, giving all the advantage of taste, colour, durability, and capacity for cresting as plate, and yet not one-sixth of the price.
To be had of the best quality manufactured, at
WILLIAM WHITESTONE'S
Cheap Furnishing Ironmongery, Brush, Cutlery, Saddlery, and Electro-plate Establishment,
23 & 24, NORTH EARL-STREET,
DUBLIN.

NEW MOLYNEUX ASYLUM AND CHURCH FOR BLIND FEMALES.
UPPER LEESON-STREET, DUBLIN.
GUARDIAN—Lady Campbell.
PATRON—Sir Capel Molyneux, Bart.
TRUSTEES—Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Cashel, Rev. W. Cleaver, Rev. C. S. Stanford, D.D.; Thomas F. Caldbeck, Esq., J.P.; John Fry, Esq.; Henry Shaw, Esq.; Francis Low, Esq.; Robert G. Collis, Esq.
PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE—Sir Edward Grogan, Bart., M.P.; Sir Edward Borough, Bart.; W. R. Wilde, Esq., F.R.S.I.; Major-General Frith, John Sibthorpe, Esq.; F. Churchill, Esq., M.D.; William Wight, Esq.; William D. Moore, Esq., M.D.; Henry Maguire, Esq.; Joseph Boyce, Esq., J.P., and D.L.; William Hughes, Esq., W. Healy Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I.; J. H. Sawyer, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I.; Alfred Hardwick, Esq.; Every Carmichael, Esq.; Matthew Wilde O'Connor, Esq.; H. Read, Esq.; James Rogers, Esq., Q.C.; Arthur Gardiner, Esq., M.D.
CHAPLAINS—Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D.; Rev. Maur Niceeligan, AM.
SECRETARY—William A. Tindall, Esq., Office, 34, Peter-street, Dublin.
The Molyneux Asylum of Dublin accommodates Thirty inmates only. To extend the benefits of this Institution at first to Seventy-five, and ultimately to One Hundred Blind, is the chief object of the Provisional Committee. The Church connected with the Institution after paying every expense proper to itself, including the salaries of the chaplains, handed over last year, for the exclusive benefit of the Asylum, a sum of nearly 300l. It may, therefore, be reasonably expected that the new Church, which will afford accommodation to 1,400 persons, and which will be situated in a wealthy and improving locality, will largely increase the resources of the Institution. The contractor for the new buildings having already commenced his operations, the Committee are anxious that they may soon be placed in a position to meet his demands. They, therefore, request that those persons who have kindly taken collecting cards will send them at their earliest convenience, together with the amount collected, to the Secretary. They also hope that those who have subscribed, but not yet paid, will now send in their donations. They confidently trust that the public of Ireland will not permit this undertaking, appealing as it does to some of the best feelings of our nature, to languish for want of support. The following additional Donations and Collections have been received:—Mrs. Sibthorpe, per Rev. Maurice Neligan (collection), 27l.; Maurice Cane, Esq., 5l.; J. N. Webb, Esq. (balance of collection), 5l.; Henry Brown, Esq., 5l. 5s.; Edward B. Murphy, Esq. (on account of collection), 1l. 7s.; Thomas Rawdon Hardy, Esq., 1l.; George Alexander, Esq., 5l.; Captain Hartley, 1l.; Marcus Moses, Esq., 5l.; Miss Brown, 3l.

SPRING OPERATIONS IN MAYO.—The weather during the past week, with the exception of one day, was most favourable for the advancement of Spring operationt whilst the inclemency of the season has retarded every exertion of the farmer to till and sow the lands, so much so that at this moment we believe not more than one half the usual quantity of grain has been sown, and the potato planting has only fairly commenced. The scarcity and dearness of labour, we fear, will have a great effect on the extent of the potato culture, as farmers, from sad experience, are aware that late tillage is more than precarious, whilst seed potatoes are unusually dear, owing to several localities being without the ordinary supply. The markets throughout the county have experienced an upward tendency, prices of all articles of consumption ranging at an advance of fully ten per cent. on recent quotations. Apprehensions are entertained that there is not an average supply of potatoes, and the consequence has been an increase in the price of Indian and oaten meal.—*Mayo Constitution.*

EPILEPSY.—An inquest was held at Lishagausha, near Kilkelly, on the body of a young man about twenty years of age who was found dead in a drain. From the evidence it appeared that the deceased had been working in the drain, and was attacked with a fit of epilepsy. There was no sign of violence on the body, and from the medical testimony produced, as well as from the appearance of the body on being discovered, the jury returned a verdict that he came by his death in the drain while labouring under a fit of epilepsy, a malady to which he was subject.—*Ibid.*

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Wednesday Evening.

Money seems easier, and on the Stock Exchange it is as low as 3½ per cent.; the demand for Discounts, too, has diminished, and the recent high rates appear to have been fostered by some of the Discount Houses, so that it is thought that the market will now be quieter. Funds are gaining some strength in the absence of stringency, and in London they were about one-eighth higher at the close than yesterday. In this market Funds were not much better either in tone or price; they were steady, but business was limited. There were inquiries for Ballast Office, City and Pipe Water Debentures, but there were no dealings in them or in Railway Debentures; Banking Shares were scarcely so firm in tone; Hibernians and Nationals were offered, but buyers of Royals; in Steam Shares the only dealings were in Atlantics, at five and one sixteenth; and in Dublin and Glasgow at 47¼; there were buyers of City of Dublin Shares and of Dundalks; Mining Shares were without much change; Connorrees were done at the former quotation, buyers; General Mines show an advance of 5s., but at the advanced price there are sellers; Wicklow Coppers are without any alteration in value; Grand Canal Stock was offered at last price; no other change in Miscellaneous Shares.

Railway Shares were rather more dealt in, but the only alteration is an advance of 5s. in Belfast Junctions, which are in demand. There are buyers of Ballymenas, Bandons, and Great Southern and Western Stock; Midlands are steady; Limericks are offered—buyers at a reduction of 15s. on the last price; Wicklows were steady at the former quotation; in Railway Preference no change, except a sixteenth advance in Cork and Bandon No. 1.

The balance of the Victoria Loan has been subscribed for, at and above the declared minimum. The average prices tendered showed a slight advance on 105, and there was an excess of about £300,000 in the required amount. As we stated on former occasions, the amount subscribed for must be paid on the 30th instant.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 18.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	94⅜ ⅝
Account,	94⅜ ⅝
New Threes,	93⅞
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money,	94⅜ ⅝ ⅜ ⅝
Account,	94⅝
New Threes,	93⅞
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	94⅜ ⅝
Account	94⅜ ⅝
New Threes	93⅞ ¾
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	94⅜ ⅝
Account,	94⅜ ⅝
New Threes,	93⅞ ¾
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	94⅜ ½
Account,	94⅝
New Threes.	93⅞ ¾

NOON SUMMARY.—Bank Stock, 224-3½; Caledonians, 91; Eastern Counties, 55½; Great Northern, A, 118½ 119; Great Western 69½; Grand Trunks, 33½ ⅞; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 105 ¾ ⅞; London and North Western, 99⅞; Leeds Northern, 49½ 9; South Eastern; 88½; Turkish 61 ½. Consols steady at 94⅜ rather sellers. Shares opened about last night's closing prices, and have declined about ½ per cent., and are weak at above rates. Luxemberg very firm at 7 to ⅛. Canadian, and French steady.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, WEDNESDAY.—Funds to-day quiet, but firm. Consols quoted a shade better than at 4 o'clock yesterday, notwithstanding the receipt of dull accounts from the Paris Bourse. In the Share Market extreme inactivity prevails. British Railway Stocks, in two or three instances, are a little more offered.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Amberg, 6¼ ⅞; Caledonians, 91½ ⅛; Chester and Holyhead, 51½ ¾; Eastern Counties, 55 ½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 58 9; Great Northern, 114½ 15; Great Northern A, 118 19; Great Western, 69¼ ⅞; Great Western of Canada, 12½ 13¼; Grand Trunk of Canada, 8¼ ⅞; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 105⅞ 6; London and North Western, 96⅞ 100; London and South Western, 92 to ½; Leeds Northern, 41 to ½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 42 to ½; Midland, 117 to ½; North British, 61½; South Eastern, 88⅞ ⅞; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 96⅛; York and North Midland, 98½. Consols close easier, 94⅜, rather sellers. Shares extremely inactive, with little business doing worthy of notice, although good in tone. Canadians firm. French steady.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL
(*Times City Article.*)

Tuesday Evening.

English funds opened with a slight tendency to increased firmness, and remained with but little variation. Money was again in large supply on Government securities at 3 per cent., and in the Discount market there was no particular pressure, but after the practices mainly resorted to persons should be on their guard, until a possibiliy of a repetition of them, or of any other discretitable stratagem is clearly at an end. In foreign Exchanges this afternoon there was a slight rise in the Paris and Hamburgh rates, there was again no withdrawal of gold from the Bank to-day. It is expected that the Australian gold by the Suffolk, £129,000, will be taken to Bank.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Tuesday Evening.

The funds to-day were well supported, closing a trifling fraction below those of yesterday. The somewhat easy appearance in the money market, combined with the improvement in the foreign exchanges contributed to keep the market firm in the face of the dulness of business. Firmness likewise prevailed in the Share market to-day. The best short bills were taken in more freely at the Bank minimum, with exceptional transactions at a trifling reaction.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—APRIL 18.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	93¾ ⅞
New 3 per Cent. Stock	93¾ ⅞
BANKS.	
Hibernian	35½
National Bank, £25 paid, ...	67
Royal	26¼
STEAM.	
Atlantic, limited	5⅛
Dublin and Glasgow,	47¼ x d
MINES.	
Connorree limited	26s 0d
General Mining Company, limited ...	5
Wicklow Copper (Limited) £5 paid,	65 x d
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Belfast Junction,	44½
Dublin and Wicklow, £10 paid	5⅛ ⅞
Great Southern and Western Stock,	113⅞
Londonderry and Enniskillen,	11⅛
Midland Great Western,	52⅞ ⅞
Ditto halves	26⅞
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Cork and Bandon, 5½ per cent. perpetual	6⅛
Cork and Bandon, 6 per cent. perpetual	4⅛
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual Class A	10½
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	98 97⅞

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the Stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next Account Day for Shares will be the 30th April. Names to be furnished on or before the 28th

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS	FRID.	SAT.
3 per Cent. Consols......	93⅞	93¾ ⅞	93¾ ⅞	93¾ ⅞	93⅞ ⅞	93⅞ ⅞
Ditto for account......	—	93¾ ⅞	93⅞ ⅞	—	93¾ ⅞	93⅞ ⅞
3 per Cent. Reduced......	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3 per Cent Stock....	93¾	93⅞ ⅞	93¾	93¾ ⅞	93¾	93¾ ⅞
Ditto for account......	93¾ ⅞	92⅞ ⅞	93¾	93¾	—	93¾
Bank Stock............	—	—	—	—	—	—

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
THURSDAY, APRIL 19TH.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visitors introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Hamilton's Continental Diorama. Doors open at Eight o'clock.
ROTUNDO.—To-night—Mr. MacCabe's Musical and Mimical Entertainment, entitled "Begone Dull Care." Doors open at half-past Seven.
GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.—Hengler's Grand Cirque Variete. Every Evening at half-past Seven.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.
To-night—"Jonathan Bradford; Or, A Road-side Story;" after which, Planche's celebrated Burlesque of "The Good Woman in the Wood." To conclude with (by particular desire) a New and Original Farce, entitled "B. B; or, the Benicia Boy."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturdyay, April 14th, amounted to 56,984 copies, making an average of 9,497 copies daily.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

Constantinople ..	Six p.m., April 18.
America (Portland) (Q.) ..	Ten a.m., April 19.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., (S.) ..	One p.m., April 19.
Constantinople ..	Six p.m., April 19.
America (Boston) (Q.) ..	Ten a.m., April 22.
West Coast of Africa (L.L) ..	Six p.m., April 23.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles ..	Six p.m., April 24.
Constantinople ..	Six p.m., April 25.
America (Portland) (Q.) ..	Ten a.m., April 26.
India (Bombay (S.), Spain and Portugal (S.) ..	One p.m., April 26.
Newfoundland (G.) ..	Ten a.m., April 28.
America (New York) (Q.) ..	Ten a.m., April 29.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO ECONOMISTS.
Judicious men, who look narrowly after their outlay, and who wisely buy for cash, are requested to test the advantage offered to the public in my Hat Manufactory. I give a prime HAT, colour guaranteed for
12s. 6d.
Other qualities equally good value.
W. WILLIAMS,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Third Door to the Right from Carlisle-bridge.

KENNY AND OWENS,
AND
THE SIXTEEN SHILLING TROUSERS.
A very short time has sufficed to establish the character of our SCOTCH ANGOLA TROUSERS, at 16s.,
THOROUGHLY SHRUNK.
We can confidently recommend them as a Good ARTICLE, WELL CUT and properly made, at a fair price.
KENNY AND OWENS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
54, DAME-STREET.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.
BROWNE AND PAYNE call the special attention of Gentlemen to the Ready-made Department of their
Extensive Establishment
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, which is supplied with every Fashionable Garment suited to the present season. Four spacious Warerooms are specially devoted to the branch, in which will be found Frock and Dress Coats, Albert and Lounging Coats, Heather Shooting, and the Fashionable Double-breasted Melton Walking Coats in every shade and colour. In Trousers, for Dress or Walking purposes, an endless variety presents itse . The Stock of Waistcoats comprises Cloth, Marseilles Silks, Tweeds for Morning Wear, &c.
BROWNE AND PAYNE beg to state that each Garment has been made and finished under their own practical superintendence, and every new design introduced that has appeared in London or Paris during the last three months.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
12, and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
and 70, GRAFTON-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, THURSDAY, APRIL 19.

POSSIBLY one of the most interesting, and certainly one of our most useful religious societies, is the Sunday-school Society of Ireland. Beginning with 80 schools in 1809, it is now in the fifty-first year of its existence, and gives aid and encouragement to 2,686 schools. The great utility of these schools can only be appreciated by those who have gone among the poor. The temptation to employ children at the very earliest age, when their work, such as it is, becomes remunerative or supporting, withdraws numbers from the week-day schools. Sunday-schools afford the only means of instruction to a number of children which is almost incredible. The accurate statistics of the Sunday-school Society prove that 128,169 children are at this moment receiving instruction in Sunday-schools *alone*. If, in one sense, this is a melancholy fact, proving as it does the pressure upon the poor, and at the same time the difficulty they labour under in procuring means of education, in another sense it is satisfactory, inasmuch as it proves how many Protestant children there are to be instructed. The total number of scholars attending Sunday-schools is 230,668. This is a striking proof in itself of the false inferences which have been drawn from the Census of 1851. It is to be hoped that the next Census will give us the religious profession of the numbers enumerated, for we cannot but think that the numbers claimed by the Roman Catholic community are grossly exaggerated.

That the instruction of the poor commands the zealous services of *twenty-one thousand* gratuitous teachers is something to be proud of. These teachers belong to the middle and higher classes of life; they are, as a body, infinitely above the standard of any first-class masters or mistresses of National Schools. The very contact with persons of this class must work an improvement on the children of the peasantry. They are not hirelings; they work because the love of Christ constraineth them. The weekly meeting of the poor and rich together, generally either in the Parish Church or within sight of it, must have a beneficial effect. This is a point which does not seem to have been considered as it ought. Fancy that every Sabbath morning there are twenty-one thousand individuals of the higher and middle classes who voluntarily, and without reward, spend two hours in company with the children of the poorer classes, and then estimate how powerful must be the results, though the means are gradual and unobtrusive! It is evident that such a system must teach the poor habits of cleanliness and order. The peasant's wife or the labourer's partner will not send the young ones untidy or uncared for to the school, where, perhaps, the lady of the manor, or the wife and daughters of his employer, undertake to teach them. Who can rightly estimate the effects of this hallowed intercourse between the young of two orders? Is it possible that there should be weekly a meeting between the rich and the poor withomt a kindly, generous, and Christian feeling springing up between them?

And all is done with very little means. The Society expresses its gratitude to the Giver of all good—for what? Firstly, because 128 schools have been added to its roll last year. Secondly, because in Ulster alone there has been an increase of 15,329 scholars, and 1,389 teachers; that is one result of the religious excitement which prevailed in the North. Thirdly, because the Society has circulated no less than 36,000 copies of the Word of God. And, lastly, one is inclined to smile when we read of the *per saltim* increase of £50,000 in the national grant, because the funds available have exceeded those of last year by £330!

We congratulate ourselves that the defence of our country is no longer committed solely to paid defenders. In our volunteers we think we may put trust. They are of gentle blood, and that is something after all. We know we can rely upon them in the hour of peril. And so we trust to this legion of twenty-one thousand gratuitous teachers throughout Ireland to combat error and defend the truth, and to knit together, in one "solidarity," the ranks of which our Society consists.

Next to the Church Education Society the Sunday-school Society of Ireland claims the sympathy and the support of all who wish our poor to be educated, and a mutual confidence to exist between the upper and the lower ranks. We congratulate the Society upon its past success, and, for our country's sake, wish it even a greater success in future. The effects of such a society cannot be known at the moment. It is when the little children grow up to active men and earnest women the results are seen. So says the Scriptures, combining a promise with a command, "Cast thy bread upon the waters, and thou shalt "find it after many days."

WE cannot pollute our columns with the disgusting details of the brutal prize fight between Sayers and Heenan. It is fearful to think that in this, our boasted age of civilisation, express trains could be procured at the suspicious hour of three o'clock in the morning, that thousands of passengers could be accommodated, and a field rented for the occasion, without the interference of the police. The gambling and betting shops in London "were thronged with "candidates for tickets;" in the sporting world the time and place of the combat were generally known. There appears to have been little concealment once the day and place were fixed upon. The railroad company which provided trains at such an hour as three o'clock in the morning must have known of their purpose. It argues little for corporate morality or police vigilance that the fight took place at all.

Thirty-seven rounds are said to have taken place: for nearly three hours man stood against man, in the midst of an assembly of men, each seeking to destroy the other. Each round was but a repetition of the former, heavy blows and blood flowing, falls and injuries. The American had greatly the advantage in height and weight, yet he was the most severely "punished," as they phrase it. At the last, with all the fury of a savage beast, he tried to choke his opponent. Upon this, at last, the spectators burst in; they could not witness a deliberate and unfair attempt to murder, though if either of the combatants had been killed by a sudden blow, little would have been thought of it.

If a criminal attempts to escape from justice, he is certain to be detected. Is a runaway bankrupt to be caught, he is followed by the police, even to Australia. Detectives even discover the failings of private life, and profess to know what but two beside themselves can know on earth. Yet here we have two monster trains started at an hour when no trains start, and a thousand spectators carried quietly for miles, without exciting the suspicion of the guardians of the peace.

The whole brutal scene, from beginning to end, is a disgrace to our national character and our profession of Christianity. We shrink from further comment on so diabolical an exhibition.

The *Times* on the Annexation of Nice to France:—

"After the revel comes the reckoning." The Sardinians have discussed the viands and have enjoyed the claret, and now, in the coolness of the sad morrow, they are closely critising the items of the bill. The landlord, who was an excellent fellow over night, is now an extortionate rogue when he presents his account. The Emperor of the French, who has been the Boniface of this Italian banquet, is now as unwelcome as that "father of lies," who, after having allowed his *protege* to run riot through the stipulated period, comes at last to claim payment of his bond. "France is an Amazon, a terrible Amazon, who inspires terror even whilst she allures you with her smiles," says the official Signor Mamiani. "Where is there to be an end of these French slopes?" asks in bitterness the Deputy Mellana. "Have not the citizens of Nice fought for the common cause? Have they not shown themselves Italians?" asks Laurenti Robandi. "Our gratitude to France interferes with what we owe to our honour!" exclaims another member of this reluctantly paying Parliament. It is all in the same tone. The Savoyards may be abandoned without a thought. The "Ireland of Piedmont" is cut adrift without a regret. But Nice is a fair city and an Italian city. The citizens have no more desire to become Frenchmen than have the citizens of Turin. Their deputy protests in their name against their being expelled from Italy. In this case it is something more than the cession of a province; it is the sale and transfer of a band of faithful friends. It is, in principle, as if Sardinia were to barter the liberty of Venetia against some personal advantage, and were to connive with Austria at measures for the repression of her indignation. There is complaint and pitiful wailing, and above all the voice of Garibaldi is heard speaking in singleness of heart and in ignorance of statecraft, and uttering words that echo in the minds of his Italian compatriots, and make them cheer him and carry him in triumph when he goes forth into the streets. But all this is beside the question, and inconsistent with the occasion; the work has been done, and the wages must be paid. The first act of the first Italian Parliament has been to ratify the sale of the people of Nice.

Why haggle about the payment? "It is," said Cavour, "but a continuance of that policy which led us to Milan, Bologna, and Florence."

The *Morning Herald* on the probability of Opposition to the Reform Bill:—

Delays are proverbially dangerous; and Lord John Russell's Reform Bill is beginning to illustrate in its own inglorious career the perils of procrastination. Sharp and decisive action was needed to rouse the House of Commons into a state of excitement about reform. The impassioned rhetoric of Mr. Gladstone, the furious declamation of Mr. Bright, the lively sallies of Lord Palmerston, might have done something for the Government measure had it passed through the House with the speed of the Commercial Treaty. Opinions were so opposed at first on the real tendencies of the bill, nobody could tell whether we were to have 200,000 or 500,000 new borough voters, or what addition to the county register the £10 occupation would bring about. People were disposed to trust to the Government returns and to Lord John Russell's ipse dixit. Moreover, half the House of Commons had prepared itself for something by far more revolutionary in outward appearance, and had settled down into a state of calm indifference, when the real proportions of the Ministerial scheme became visible, with a sigh of relief that things were no worse. There is no knowing how far the Foreign Secretary might not have succeeded in his hope of giving a second constitution to the country, if he had stuck to his bill in the period of general apathy, faint approval, and equally faint opposition which the bill first experienced. But the fates were unpropitious, or Lord John Russell bungled. It was impossible to get up a debate or a division. A count-out on one night showed the feeling of both sides of the House. On another only a rush of members, headed by the noble Reformer himself, saved the bill itself from a premature end. Then came postponement after postponement until we reached the Easter recess, and due time had been given to examine the details of his bill, investigate its deficiencies, probe its weak points, find out its dangerous tendencies, and judge of it, not by the limited light which Lord John Russell had thrown upon it, but by that which was reflected by the criticisms of its supporters and its opponents. The result is not promising, for the Ministry. They would have done better to adopt Mr. Disraeli's advice and withdraw their bill, than subject it to the unmerciful handling it is now destined to receive from the House of Commons. The Reform Bill is no longer regarded as a dose of medicine which must be swallowed in order to remedy an incurable disease. But everybody but Mr. Bright and the Chairmen of Reform Associations look upon the remedy as a thousand times more pernicious than the disease. One more such bill as Lord John Russell's and we might possibly hear of the shelving of Parliamentary Reform for the next fifty years, and of Mr. Bright in a straight-waistcoat. As it is, everybody seems anxious to fire a shaft at the Ministry. If the necessity of a Reform Bill is doubted, there can be surely no doubt as to the entire needlessness of a bad Reform Bill; and we are glad to perceive that the common sense of the House of Commons seems about to vindicate itself, and to refuse to trifle with one of the most momentous questions that ever was brought before its consideration.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Tuesday.

We have news in town this afternoon of the "fight for the championship." It is said to have lasted two hours and eight minutes, and to have been ended by the ring being broken through. This is very unpleasant. It is a common trick with the "roughs" on these occasions to break through the ring, when they see the man they back about to be beaten; so that, in this case, there is the unpleasant possibility that the Sayers party have not played fair. However, we shall know all to-morrow.

The literary world is in full activity at present. In addition to the "Mill on the Floss" (noted to you some days ago), another new novel has been a great success—Nathaniel Hawthorne's "Transformation." Hawthorne is the author of the "Scarlet Letter," certainly one of the most powerful tales ever written, and remarkable for its purity of style, and wonderful distinctness of characterisation. The "Scarlet Letter" was a story of Puritan life in New England; the new is quite distinct—it is laid in modern Rome, is full of the aroma of the antique city, and deals with the rich full life of artists and their Italian friends.

No two stories could be more different, but both are eminently successful. The "Scarlet Letter" was shorter, and had, perhaps, a greater unity of interest; but we should not quarrel with the necessary discursiveness of the Italian story, resulting as it does in such exquisite pictures of Italian landscape and Italian life.

Your countryman, William Howard Russell, is, I am told, to write the article "Wellington" for the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Macaulay's articles for the same work have just been published, in a neat volume. They are short sketches of Atterbury, Pitt, Bunyan, Goldsmith, and Johnson. They are all very happy, touched off with that easy diction and fulness of thought for which Macaulay (possibly the best writer of biographical sketches that ever lived) was remarkable. The sketch of Goldsmith is, perhaps, the least felicitous. Macaulay seems, to my mind, to underrate one who in his personal and literary characteristics, was the style of man almost the very opposite to the clever Whig historian. Your countryman, Mr. Antony Trollope, is continuing in the *Cornhill Magazine* his pleasant story of "Framley Parsonage," and this month he has the good luck to have as an illustrator Millais, who gives a very successful sketch of Lord Lufton and Lucy Robartes—the one so manly and handsome, the other so *piquante* and feminine, that a whole love story is suggested in the picture.

A new book, devoted to the political and literary life of Mr. Disraeli, is to be published in a few days. Some years ago a Mr. MacKnight wrote a book on the same subject, distinguished by its dulness and its spite. There never has been any friendly memoir of Disraeli, and the new one will, I believe, supply what has long been wanted. No man has been more persistently slandered than the leader of the Opposition in the Lower House. He has been, in his day, a hard hitter himself, and can still wield with effect his old powers of sarcasm, and, therefore, possibly for himself he does not much feel all the abuse so unceasingly showered upon him. But the party has suffered through its chief, and any work that will tend to set his career in its true light before the country will be of no mean service to the cause of sound Conservatism.

The most unliterary of your readers, taking up a metropolitan periodical, must have noticed what is called the Collier-Shakspere controversy. A few years ago, Mr. Collier bought at a bookshop an old folio edition of Shakspere, with many emendations written on the margin. On examining these corrections he found them of such a consistent good sense, so obviously rational was their correction of obscure and disputed passages, sometimes putting things right by a mere alteration of a comma, that he thought he had discovered in the author of these marginal notes some person who had, through living in or near Shakspere's own time, peculiar means of knowing the correct readings. The handwriting was old, the spelling old-fashioned, and the discovery was pronounced specially valuable. The folio was after a time submitted to competent judges for inspection, when, lo! three or four gentlemen of the British Museum, men of high standing, declare that, underneath the apparently old ink writing are pencelled lines, in modern handwriting—lines, evidently to guide the hand of the impostor, who affected an old fashion in the spelling and style of penmanship. Who is the impostor? was the next question, and here the Museum party insinuate that Mr. Collier himself—an old respected man of letters—may be the actual forger. The controversy still waxes hot. Mr. Collier denies the modern pencelling, and the *Athenæum*, the *Edinburgh Review*, and the *Notes and Queries*, support him. The *Critic* and the *Quarterly* take the opposite side, and the temper lost on both sides is very considerable.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

WINDSOR CASTLE, APRIL 17.

The Duchess of Kent and Princess Leiningen visited her Majesty.

Lord Harris and Lieut.-Colonel F. Cavendish have succeeded the Earl of Caithness and the Hon. M. Sackville West, as Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Earl and Countess of Eglinton have returned to Grillion's Clarendon Hotel, Albemarle-street.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Downshire returned to their mansion in Belgrave-square on Tuesday, from East Hampstead Park, Berks, where they had been passing the holidays.

The Marchioness of Bath and Lady Louisa Thynne arrived at their residence at Prince's-gate on Saturday, from Sussex, for the season.

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington returned to Apsley House yesterday, from Strathfieldsaye, where they have been passing the holidays.

The Army.

The numerous friends and acquaintances of Captain Campbell, who are resident in and near Parsonstown, will learn with regret that he has received orders to proceed to Corfu, there to assume the responsible duties of Barrack-master, which he has for so many years discharged here.—(From a Correspondent.)

The officers of the Royal Artillery, assisted by some professional ladies of the metropolitan theatres and the Canterbury "old stagers," on Tuesday night performed at the Theatre Royal, Woolwich, under the patronage of Major-General Sir Richard Dacres, K.C.B., Commandant of the garrison, in aid of the funds of the Royal Artillery Regimental Charitable Committee. The house was decorated specially for the occasion, and was crowded to excess.

The office of principal medical officer at Fort Pitt Hospital, Chatham, rendered vacant by the appointment of Inspector-General J. R. Taylor, C.B., to the head of the invalid establishment and sanitarium formed at the Cape of Good Hope for the troops from China, has been conferred by the Director-General of the Medical Department upon Deputy Inspector-General T. D. Hume, M.D., late the head of the medical staff at Cork.

Although the bounty to recruits has recently been reduced by the authorities to the sum of £2 and a free kit, recruiting is still proceeding very satisfactorily, numbers of fine young men continuing to arrive at Chatham from the recruiting districts of York, Bristol, Liverpool, and London, to join the East India depots at that garrison.

The Navy.

Orders have been received by the authorities in Portsmouth dockyard for the commission of the Bacchante, 51, screw, as flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Maitland, C.B.

The following appointments were made on Tuesday at the Admiralty:—Lieut. Alfred T. Dale, to the Ranger; Lieut. Francis Hewson, to the Wasp; Lieut. Philip J. Patrickson, to the Asia; Lieut. Francis M. Prattent, Lieut. the Hon. Maurice R. Wingfield, and Lieut. Arthur M. Byam, to the Bacchante; Lieut Richard H. Napier, to the Recruit; Charles Bowden, master, to the Bacchante; J. F. L. St. Aubyn and J. A G. Buckner, masters' assistants, to the Bacchante; F. Whalley, masters' assistant, to the Firebrand; William Anderson (b), assist.-surg., confirmed in the Mersey; John K. Smallhorn, assist.-surg., confirmed in the Supply; Richard Biddle confirmed in the rank of first-class assist.-engineer in the Gannet.

Thanks.

From the Committee of the Adelaide Hospital, for the following:—Gilbert Saunders, Esq., £1; Messrs. Kinahan, Sons, and Smith, £2 2s.; Robert Murdock, Esq., £1 1s.; Messrs. James Watkins & Co., £1; J. Summers, Esq., £1; Messrs. Marshall & Huiton, £1; Rev. Dr. Wall, V.P., T.C.D., £1; John Woodhouse, Esq., £1; D. Nugent, Esq., £1; Miss Collins, £1 1s.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

The performance commenced yesterday evening with the drama of "Jonathan Bradford," which was fairly produced. Mr. Ellerton sustained the part of *Caleb Scrummidge* with much ability. This was followed by the burlesque of the "Good Woman in the Wood," in which Mr. Ellerton's rendering of the part of *King Bruin* (a usurper) is especially worthy of notice. In fact, as a comic actor, Mr. Ellerton can hardly be surpassed. Of Mr. Saunders, as *Ratsbane*, we cannot say much. The character, which is in itself quite a secondary one, was evidently not considered as such by this gentleman, who overdid it in every respect. The part of *Dame Goldenheart* was well sustained by Miss S. Pyne, who sang several pretty airs, all of which were justly *encored*. Mrs. H. Webb, as *Prince Almond*, and Miss Annie Parker, as *Prince Sylvan*, were most effective. At the conclusion of the piece, Mr. Fredericks appeared in his "Silver Belt Dance," which was encored. The evening's entertainment concluded with the farce of "WideAwake" in which Mr. Ellerton appeared in the principal character of *William Sniffle*. The theatre was crowded to excess; in fact, there was a considerable want of room and ventilation, which will probably be the case until the proposed enlargement of the theatre takes place.

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)
IRISH TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

AMERICA.

QUEENSTOWN, WEDNESDAY.—The Canadian mail steamer Bohemian arrived here this afternoon, with dates to 7th, and landed Irish mails. The Kangaroo arrived out at New York on the 6th, and the Canadian same day at Portland. The Bohemian spoke the Royal Mail Steamship Niagara, on the 8th; the Vigo 13th, and Australasian 15th. The United States ship Savannah, at Pensacola, brings advices from Vera Cruz to the 26th ult. General Miramon was retreating towards the capital. Semi-official advices received at Washington from Vera Cruz, state that the Liberals were defeated by the 4th Regiment of cavalry, belonging to Miramon on the 5th ult., 10 miles west of Jalapa, losing their horses, arms, and ammunition. General Villald, a Liberal, had defeated 500 reactionists at San Martin, 25 miles west of Puedla, taking seven pieces of artillery, together with a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition. General Pueblita, Liberal, was besieging the Legarde reactionists at Huezapam, 50 miles North of Mexico. The city of Puedla was threatened. Several letters state that the city is already taken, but this needs confirmation.

A despatch from New Orleans, reports the failure of William S. Stark, a prominent cotton factor. His liabilities are said to be large.

NEW YORK, 6TH, 6 P.M.—Stocks higher; first board irregular; at second, cotton steady; sales 15,000 bales; superior Uplands 11 to 11¼ c. Flour firm for State and Western sales 11,800 barrels; corn firm; sales 21,000 bushels. Beef steady; pork heavy; sugar firm and active; sales 500 barrels; coffee firm, but dull.

NEW ORLEANS, 5TH.—Cotton quiet; sales of yesterday, 12,500; bales to-day 600; bales at 10½ to 11 c. for middling; sugar quiet.

PHILADELPHIA, 6TH.—Flour unchanged; corn firm.

BALTIMORE, 9TH—Flour quiet.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON'S VISIT TO SAVOY.

CHAMBERRY, APRIL 18TH.—M. Laity arrived yesterday at Aix and Arnecy. At the banquet given in the evening by the Governor of Arnecy, a toast was drunk to the Emperor of France. M. Laity appeared at the balcony of the Governor's house, and read a despatch announcing that the Emperor and Empress will visit Savoy in May or June next. Several houses were illuminated.

SARDINIA.

The Senate of Turin has voted the address in reply to the King's speech by a majority of 68 to 2. The bill for the annexation of Tuscany was then passed by 70 ayes and 2 noes. That for the annexation of the Æmilian Provinces met with somewhat more opposition. The votes being 62 for, and 10 against.

PRUSSIA.

A Berlin commercial journal contradicts the rumour of an intended commercial treaty between France and the Zollverein, and says that no treaty is necessary, inasmuch as the Zollverein can introduce its goods *via* England into France on the same terms as those accorded to English goods under the recent treaty between France and Great Britain.

AUSTRIA.

A Vienna letter says suicide has become epidemic in that city. M. Robert, director of the Bank, and one of the greatest manufacturers in the empire, had shot himself dead.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Bombay mails of March 25th will be delivered in London on Friday night.

Mr. Bentinck intends to move that it be an instruction to the committee on the Representation of the People Bill, not to proceed further with the bill till provision has been made for giving to the counties in England that share in the representation to which they may be shown to be entitled by population and by property.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, APRIL 18.—The Federal Council has received favourable news. The signs of a favourable solution of the pending questions are increasing, and existing fears will, without delay, be solved.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 18.—France will make the Porte responsible for the damages caused by the Greeks on Friday last.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.

BIRMINGHAM, WEDNESDAY.—A most deliberate and cold-blooded murder was committed this morning, in the neighbourhood of Deritend, Birmingham, by a young man, 24 years of age, named Francis Price, a shoemaker, his victim being a respectable servant-girl, of the same age, to whom he had, for the last three months been paying his addresses. It appears that he sent for the poor girl, under the pretence of seeing her sister at a neighbour's house, and within a few minutes after her arrival he had cut her throat from ear to ear, nearly severing the head from the body. After perpetrating the crime, the murderer rushed from the scene of death and attempted to escape, but was speedily captured and secured. The prisoner admitted that it was jealousy which prompted him to commit the act. Great excitement prevails in in the immediate neighbourhood of the dreadful tragedy.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, 3-30 p.m.—The Bourse dull, and prices flat. Rentes close at 69-95, being a fractional decline since yesterday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 12 o'clock.

The second reading of the Conveyance of Voters Bill was moved by Mr. COLLYER. The object of the bill is to prohibit the payment of expenses of the conveyance of voters to the poll.

Mr. NEWDEGATE said the bill would practically disfranchise a large number of non-resident voters, who generally were of the most independent and conscientious class. He would move, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Sir G. C. LEWIS suggested that the bill should be referred to the Select Committee on Corrupt Practices at Elections, and to defer the discussion until the committee had made its report. With regard to the principles of the bill, he thought it involved many inconveniencies.

Mr. HENLEY likewise thought that the bill ought to be postponed till the report of the committee was forthcoming, and moved that the debate be adjourned.

Mr. NEWDEGATE withdrew his amendment, and some discussion took place as to whether the bill should be read a second time previously to it being referred to a select committee. Ultimately, on a division, the motion for adjournment was carried by 94 to 81—majority, 13.

The bill was then adjourned for a month.

Mr. MURRAY moved the second reading of the Attorneys, Solicitors, Proctors, and Certificated Conveyancers Bill, which had come down from the Lords, the object of which was to provide that graduates of the universities should be admitted as solicitors after three years' service, instead of four; and that managing clerks who had, during ten years, acted to the satisfaction of employers, should be admitted as attorneys, after a service, under articles, of three years.

Mr. KNIGHT moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months. It gave undue powers to the Incorporated Law Society, and practically repealed the act by which practising solicitors were prohibited. He had no objection to the educational clause, but these were embodied in another bill in before the other House.

Mr. LOCKE and Mr. E. JAMES opposed the bill, as indirectly to promote the interest of the Incorporated Law Society, from which it emanated.

Mr. W. SMITH defended the Law Society, whose proceedings entitled it to the confidence of the public. It had been introduced into the other House by the Lord Chancellor. It would increase the respectability of the profession, and contained enough good to deserve to be read a second time.

Mr. B. OSBORNE opposed the bill, thinking that it would be difficult to improve it into a good measure.

Mr. M. MILNES admitted there were objectionable clauses, but thought that the measure would raise the character of the profession, and ought to be properly considered.

Mr. LOWE observed that all the important clauses in the bill were contained in a bill sent up from the Commons to the Upper House The Lords hung up that bill, but framed the present one it containing word for word, and almost the clauses, of the Commons Bill, with the addition of some objectionable clauses of their own.

Mr. BOVILL advocated the measure, which was sanctioned by the Lords, and might be considered as their bill. It contained many valuable provisions.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL would give his consent to the second reading of the bill, believing that it would be amended in committee.

Mr. HADFIELD objected to entrust the Incorporated Society with the large powers given it by the bill.

Mr. S. ESTCOURT recommended the House to adhere to the bill sent up from that House.

Mr. DENMAN supported the second reading, as the bill contained too much good to be rejected.

Mr. HENLEY, without expressing an opinion as to the machinery of the bill, supported the second reading, admitting that there was much which ought to be modified in committee.

On a division, the amendment was negatived by 191 to 29.

The bill was then read a second time.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved the second reading of the Jews Act Amendment Bill.

Mr. NEWDEGATE moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months, as it was a breach of the engagement entered into between the two Houses of Parliament.

Mr. CONYNGHAM protested against the arrangement made two years ago, being considered as a final settlement of the question.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE ridiculed the roundabout way in which a Jew was now admitted to Parliament, under resolutions which it was the object of this bill to repeal. The question was now altered, by the elections which had taken place, from the position in which it was when the arrangement was made.

Mr. KNIGHT characterised the present arrangement under which the Jews were admitted as ungracious and ungenerous, but he did not think it worth while to bring the two Houses into collision, and to re-open this question.

Mr. HENLEY agreed with these last opinions.

On a division, the second reading was carried by 117 to 75.

The other business having been disposed of,

The House adjourned at six o'clock.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, APRIL 18.—Sugar quiet, no transactions to notice; Rice not quoted so brisk, but firm; 5,000 bags Rangoon sold at 11s. on the spot; Saltpetre unchanged; Rum steady.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, APRIL 18.—Sales—12,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation and for export. The market still very freely supplied, and prices of common American barely up to Friday's rates.

GLASGOW CORN MARKET, APRIL 18.—(From Ball's Circular).—Market closed rather quieter than expected. Wheat—1s. per qr. advance on week being required, checked business, 6d. to 9d. paid. Flour improved 1s. per sack. Barley firm at full prices of this day week. Oats 6d. per 264lbs., and oatmeal 1s. per load dearer. Beans held for 6d. per 280lbs. advance. Indian corn, white, brought 23s., and yellow 22s. per 280lbs.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

City and Suburban—4 to 1 agst Confectioner (offered); 5 to 1 agst Chere Ami (taken); 4 to 1 agst Danae (taken); 100 to 6 agst Yoicks (offered); 20 to 1 agst Homeward Bound (offered); 25 to 1 agst Andover colt (offered); 25 to 1 agst Theodora (taken); 100 to 3 agst Lord Nelson (taken).

Metropolitan—7 to 1 agst Special Licence (wanted); 7 to 1 agst Mouravieff (offered and taken); 8 to 1 agst Danae (taken); 11 to 1 agst Chance Shot (taken); 100 to 8 agst Bribery colt (offered).

2,000 Guineas—3 to 1 agst the Wizard (offered).

Derby—100 to 3 agst Confectioner (taken).

Chester Cup—100 to 8 agst Satellite (taken).

A deputation of paper-makers had an interview with Viscount Palmerston on Tuesday, on the subject of the customs duty on foreign paper.

DUBLIN AND BELFAST JUNCTION RAILWAY.—Traffic Return for week ended 15th instant:—Passengers and mails, £893 1s. 8d.; merchandise, live stock, &c., £463 2s. 2d.; total, £1,356 3s. 6d. Corresponding week last year:—Passengers and mails, £793 7s. 11d.; merchandise, live stock, &c., £389 8s. 10d.; total, 1,182 6s. 9d.

SOUTH DUBLIN PENNY BANK.—WEAVERS' HALL, COOMBE.—Statement of accounts for the week ending 16th of April, 1860:—No. of depositors, 313; amount lodged, £15 10s. 3d.; new accounts opened, 45; number of withdrawals, 25; amounts withdrawn, £3 12s. 2d.; total number of depositors, 1,099; total amount lodged, £207 7s. 7d.—ROBERT H. SCOTT, Hon. Secretary.

CARD.

It is respectfully announced that the COMMERCIAL HALL,
Nos. 91, 92, and 93, GRAFTON-STREET, and
Nos. 42 and 43, WICKLOW STREET,
Was Opened on TUESDAY, the 27th of March.
SWITZER, FERGUSON, & CO., Proprietors.

My BORDER SCOTCH TWEED TROUSERS, FOR 15s.,
Will be found excellent value; a variety in the READY-MADE DEPARTMENT.
RICHARD ALLEN,
26, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

CLERICAL COSTUME.
GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.
Are prepared to furnish a Clergyman's complete Suit at the following prices:—
Fine Black Frock.................. 63s.
Do. Vest .... 15s.
Do. Trousers .... 30s.
Which they can recommend and engage.
This important manufacture is now made a distinct branch of business; a large portion of time and attention is devoted thereto, and the details and minutiæ thereof are entrusted to artistes of the most experienced and efficient character. Each diversity of Clerical taste is fully anticipated and provided for, and will be suited strictly according to order; whilst the excellence and superiority of Material and Fabric are guaranteed.
GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

CLERICAL COSTUME.
Having, from many years' management of the business of
Mr. GEORGE MACDONA,
FORMER PROPRIETOR OF
32, MOLESWORTH STREET.
acquired a thorough knowledge of the various styles of CLERICAL ATTIRE, I most respectfully state that I am prepared to execute any orders with which I am favoured, and invite inspection of my Stock of
WEST OF ENGLAND JET BLACK CLOTH AND DOESKIN,
which, for superior finish and durability, are unrivalled, and are specially recommended for Clergymen's Suits.
FRED. H. JUDGE,
MERCHANT CLOTHIER,
3, WICKLOW-STREET,
*** Three doors from Grafton-street.

FIRST-CLASS APARTMENTS AND BOARD, at 19, Windsor Terrace, Kingstown.

MOST IMPORTANT NOTICE.
WILLIAM ACHESON
Begs leave to announce, that he has purchased the Plate, Watch, and Jewellery Establishment, No. 75, Grafton-street, from the representatives of the late Thomas Bennett, and that he will sell the very large proportion of this First Class Stock, which he also purchased on the premises, at an enormous reduction; an idea of which can be formed from the following list:—

	Original Price.	Present Price.
Electro-plated Kettle and Stand, by Elkington	£26 5 0	£14 14 0
A ditto ditto	15 15 0	10 10 0
Gold Watches	18 18 0	10 10 0
Gold Gem and Signet Rings	3 3 0	1 10 0
Ditto ditto	2 2 0	1 1 0
Bracelets, Brooches, &c.	18 18 0	12 0 0

Both Establishments will be conducted under the one Management, of
WILLIAM ACHESON & Co.,
75 and 109, GRAFTON-STREET.

D. DOWNEY, MILITARY & MERCHANT TAILOR,
5, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Late 11, Dawson-street),
Begs to call public attention to his superior Dress Suit, at 3l. 18s., consisting of
BLACK DRESS COAT,
Do. TROUSERS, and
MORSCELLE VEST.
Being a practical tradesman, and purchasing his goods on the best terms for cash, he is enabled to undersell by ten per cent. any other respectable establishment in the trade. He furnishes all other articles of his business on the same moderate scale as the above.
5, Upper Sackville-street, February, 1860.

INDIA AND COLONIAL OUTFITTING.
R. HUNT & CO. beg to announce that they have added another WAREROOM to their Establishment, which will be devoted exclusively to the above increasing branch of their trade.
Printed Outfit Lists free on application.
34, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
AND
22, FLEET-STREET,
DUBLIN.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
A Meeting for Prayer will be held, God willing, in CORRIG-AVENUE MISSION-ROOM, on THURSDAY EVENING, April 19, 1860, at half-past Seven o'clock.
Just as I am—Thy love unknown
Has broken every barrier down;
Now, to be Thine, yea, Thine alone,
O Lamb of God, I come!

Just as I am—of that free love,
"The breadth, length, depth, and height" to prove,
Here for a season, then above,
O Lamb of God, I come!

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholic Friends, come to the Discussion in the Coombe Class, SKINNERS'-ALLEY, on THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 19th, 1860, at half-past Seven o'clock.
Subject:—The Education of the People—The Roman Catholic Bishops' Pastoral.
President—Rev. JAMES ROGERS, A.M.
"To the law and to the testimony: if they speak not according to this word, it is because there is no light in them."—Isaiah viii. 20.

SADDLES.
TO SIR CHARLES DOMVILLE'S TENANTRY.
SHOULD ANY OF SIR CHARLES DOMVILLE'S Tenantry wish to dispose of the Saddles, Bridles, &c., presented to them on a late occasion, they are requested to communicate by letter with J. M'SWINEY & SON, 48, Upper Kevin-street. Could an arrangement be made among the Tenantry to offer the 300 in one Lot, liberal terms and ready money will be given.
April 18th, 1860.

£200 WANTED, for Two of Three Years. Ample security and liberal interest will be given.—Address, "W. G.," IRISH TIMES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
HENRY APPLEYARD, Proprietor, and Practical Manufacturer of the real Balbriggan Hosiery. His Warehouse is 36, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
This Notice is particularly directed to the Nobility and Gentry visiting Dublin, who may be commissioned to buy the Real Balbriggan Stockings. He begs to state his Warehouse is now replete with all the varied assortments for Ladies in Cotton, Silk, Wool, and Merino; and Gentlemen's Boot and Dress Socks, Drawers and Vests, in Wool, Merino, Cotton, and Silk.
Please observe the address,
36, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

ELECTRO-PLATE SPOONS AND FORKS.—The great advantage in purchasing the above is only beginning to be appreciated in this country. In London they are in every house. When really good they defy any amount of scrutiny as to whether they are solid silver or otherwise. The surface, and to a considerable thickness of my Electro-plate, is pure Silver, based upon a hard white material, giving all the advantage of taste, colour, durability, and capacity for cresting as plate, and yet not one-sixth of the price.
To be had of the best quality manufactured. at
WILLIAM WHITESTONE'S
Cheap Furnishing Ironmongery, Brush, Cutlery, Saddlery, and Electro-plate Establishment,
23 & 24, NORTH EARL-STREET,
DUBLIN.

NEW MOLYNEUX ASYLUM AND CHURCH FOR BLIND FEMALES.
UPPER LEESON-STREET, DUBLIN.

GUARDIAN—Lady Campbell.
PATRON—Sir Capel Molyneux, Bart.
TRUSTEES—Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Cashel, Rev. W. Cleaver, Rev. C. S. Stanford, D.D.; Thomas F. Caldbeck, Esq., J.P.; John Fry, Esq.; Henry Shaw, Esq.; Erancis Low, Esq.; Robert G. Collis, Esq.
PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE—Sir Edward Grogan, Bart., M.P.; Sir Edward Borough, Bart.; W. R. Wilde, Esq., F.R.S.I; Major-General Frith, John Sibthorpe, Esq.; F. Churchill, Esq., M.D.; William Wight, Esq.; William D. Moore, Esq., M.D.; Henry Maguire, Esq.; Joseph Boyce, Esq. J.B., and D.L.; William Hughes, Esq., W. Healy Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I.; J. H. Sawyer, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I.; Alfred Hardwick. Esq.; Evory Carmichael, Esq.; Matthew Wilde O'Connor, Esq.; H. Read, Esq.; James Rogers, Esq., Q.C.; Arthur Gardiner, Esq., M.D.
CHAPLAINS—Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D.; Rev. Maur Niceeligan, AM.
SECRETARY—William A. Tindall, Esq., Office, 34, Peter-street, Dublin.

The Molyneux Asylum of Dublin accommodates Thirty inmates only. To extend the benefits of this Institution at first to Seventy-five, and ultimately to One Hundred Blind, is the chief object of the Provisional Committee. The Church connected with the Institution after paying every expense proper to itself, including the salaries of the chaplains, handed over last year, for the exclusive benefit of the Asylum, a sum of nearly 300l. It may, therefore, be reasonably expected that the new Church, which will afford accommodation to 1,400 persons, and which will be situated in a wealthy and improving ocality, will largely increase the resources of the Institution: The contractor for the new buildings having already commenced his operations, the Committee are anxious that they may soon be placed in a position to meet his demands. They, therefore, request that those persons who have kindly taken collecting cards will send them at their earliest convenience, together with the amount collected, to the Secretary. They also hope that those who have subscribed, but not yet paid, will now send in their donations. They confidently trust that the public of Ireland will not permit this undertaking, appealing as it does to some of the best feelings of our nature, to languish for want of support. The following additional Donations and Collections have been received:—Mrs. Sibthorpe, per Rev. Maurice Neligan (collection), 27l.; Maurice Cane, Esq., 5l.; J. N. Webb, Esq. (balance of collection), 5l.; Henry Brown, Esq., 5l. 5s.; Edward B. Murphys Esq. (on account of collection), 1l. 7s.; Thomas Rawdon Hardy, Esq., 1l.; George Alexander, Esq., 5l.; Captain Hartley, 1l.; Marcus Moses, Esq., 5l.; Miss Brown, 3l.

SPRING OPERATIONS IN MAYO.—The weather during the past week, with the exception of one day, was most favourable for the advancement of Spring operationt whilst the inclemency of the season has retarded every exertion of the farmer to till and sow the lands, so much so that at this moment we believe not more than one half the usual quantity of grain has been sown, and the potato planting has only fairly commenced. The scarcity and dearness of labour, we fear, will have a great effect on the extent of the potato culture, as farmers, from sad experience, are aware that late tillage is more than precarious, whilst seed potatoes are unusually dear, owing to several localities being without the ordinary supply. The markets throughout the county have experienced an upward tendency, prices of all articles of consumption ranging at an advance of fully ten per cent. on recent quotations. Apprehensions are entertained that there is not an average supply of potatoes, and the consequence has been an increase in the price of Indian and oaten meal.—*Mayo Constitution.*

EPILEPSY.—An inquest was held at Lishagausha, near Kilkelly, on the body of a young man about twenty years of age who was found dead in a drain. From the evidence it appeared that the deceased had been working in the drain, and was attacked with a fit of epilepsy. There was no sign of violence on the body, and from the medical testimony produced, as well as from the appearance of the body on being discovered, the jury returned a verdict that he came by his death in the drain while labouring under a fit of epilepsy, a malady to which he was subject.—*Ibid.*

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Wednesday Evening.

Money seems easier, and on the Stock Exchange it is as low as 3½ per cent.; the demand for Discounts, too, has diminished, and the recent high rates appear to have been fostered by some of the Discount Houses, so that it is thought that the market will now be quieter. Funds are gaining some strength in the absence of stringency, and in London they were about one-eighth higher at the close than yesterday. In this market Funds were not much better either in tone or price; they were steady, but business was limited. There were inquiries for Ballast Office, City and Pipe Water Debentures, but there were no dealings in them or in Railway Debentures; Banking Shares were scarcely so firm in tone; Hibernians and Nationals were offered, but buyers of Royals; in Steam Shares the only dealings were in Atlantics, at five and one sixteenth; and in Dublin and Glasgow at 47½; there were buyers of City of Dublin Shares and of Dundalks; Mining Shares were without much change; Connorrees were done at the former quotation, buyers; General Mines show an advance of 5s., but at the advanced price there are sellers; Wicklow Coppers are without any alteration in value; Grand Canal Stock was offered at last price; no other change in Miscellaneous Shares.

Railway Shares were rather more dealt in, but the only alteration is an advance of 5s. in Belfast Junctions, which are in demand. There are buyers of Ballymenas, Bandons, and Great Southern and Western Stock; Midlands are steady; Limericks are offered—buyers at a reduction of 15s. on the last price; Wicklows were steady at the former quotation; in Railway Preference no change, except a sixteenth advance in Cork and Bandon No. 1.

The balance of the Victoria Loan has been subscribed for, at and above the declared minimum. The average prices tendered showed a slight advance on 105, and there was an excess of about £300,000 in the required amount. As we stated on former occasions, the amount subscribed for must be paid on the 30th instant.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 18.

OPENING PRICES.		
Consols Money,	... ...	94⅛ ¼
Account,	... ...	94⅛ ¼
New Threes,	... ...	93⅞
NOON PRICES.		
Consols Money,	... ...	94⅛ ¼ ⅛ ¼
Account,	... ...	94⅛
New Threes,	... ...	93⅞
1 P.M. PRICES.		
Consols Money	... ...	94⅛ ¼
Account	... ...	94⅛ ¼
New Threes	... ...	93⅞ ¼
2-15 P.M. PRICES.		
Consols Money,	... ...	94⅛ ¼
Account,	... ...	94⅛ ¼
New Threes,	... ...	93⅞ ¼
CLOSING PRICES.		
Consols Money	... ...	94⅛ ¼
Account,	... ...	94¼
New Threes.	... ...	93⅞ ¼

NOON SUMMARY.—Bank Stock, 224-3½; Caledonians, 91; Eastern Counties, 55½; Great Northern, A, 118½ 119; Great Western 69½; Grand Trunks, 33½ ¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 105¾ ⅞; London and North Western, 99⅞; Leeds Northern, 49½ 9; South Eastern; 88½; Turkish 61 ½. Consols steady at 94¼ rather sellers. Shares opened about last night's closing prices, and have declined about ¼ per cent., and are weak at above rates. Luxemburg very firm at 7 to ½. Canadian, and French steady.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, WEDNESDAY.—Funds to-day quiet, but firm. Consols quoted a shade better than at 4 o'clock yesterday, notwithstanding the receipt of dull accounts from the Paris Bourse. In the Share Market extreme inactivity prevails. British Railway Stocks, in two or three instances, are a little more offered.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Amberg, 6½ ¾; Caledonians, 91½ ¾; Chester and Holyhead, 51½ ¾; Eastern Counties, 55 ½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 58 9; Great Northern, 114½ 15; Great Northern A, 118 19; Great Western, 69¾ ⅞; Great Western of Canada, 12⅞ 13½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 8½ ¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 105¾ 6; London and North Western, 96¾ 100; London and South Western, 92 to ½; Leeds Northern, 41 to ½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 42 to ½; Midland, 117 to ½; North British, 61½; South Eastern, 88¾ ⅞; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 96½; York and North Midland, 98½. Consols close easier, 94¼, rather sellers. Shares extremely inactive, with little business doing worthy of notice, although good in tone. Canadians firm. French steady.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL

(*Times City Article.*)

Tuesday Evening.

English funds opened with a slight tendency to increased firmness, and remained with but little variation. Money was again in large supply on Government securities at 3 per cent., and in the Discount market there was no particular pressure, but after the practices mainly resorted to persons should be on their guard, until a possibility of a repetition of them, or of any other discreditable stratagem is clearly at an end. In foreign Exchanges this afternoon there was a slight rise in the Paris and Hamburgh rates, there was again no withdrawal of gold from the Bank to-day. It is expected that the Australian gold by the Suffolk, £129,000, will be taken to Bank.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Tuesday Evening.

The funds to-day were well supported, closing a trifling fraction below those of yesterday. The somewhat easy appearance in the money market, combined with the improvement in the foreign exchanges contributed to keep the market firm in the face of the dulness of business. Firmness likewise prevailed in the Share market to-day. The best short bills were taken in more freely at the Bank minimnm, with exceptional transactions at a trifling reaction.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—APRIL 18.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.		
3 per Cent. Consols	... ...	93⅞ ¼
New 3 per Cent. Stock	... ...	93⅞ ¼
BANKS.		
Hibernian	... ...	35½
National Bank, £25 paid,	... ...	67
Royal	... ...	26¼
STEAM.		
Atlantic, limited	... ...	5⅛
Dublin and Glasgow,	...	47½ x d
MINES.		
Connorree limited		26s 0d
General Mining Company, limited	...	5
Wicklow Copper (Limited) £5 paid,	...	65 x d
RAILWAYS.		
Dublin and Belfast Junction,	...	44½
Dublin and Wicklow, £10 paid	...	5⅞ ¾
Great Southern and Western Stock,		113¾
Londonderry and Enniskillen,	...	11¾
Midland Great Western,	... ...	52¾ ½
Ditto halves	...	26⅝
PREFERENCE SHARES.		
Cork and Bandon, 5½ per cent. perpetual	...	6⅞
Cork and Bandon, 6 per cent. perpetual	...	4⅛
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual Class A	... ...	10½
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual		98 97⅞

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the Stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next Account Day for Shares will be the 30th April. Names to be furnished on or before the 28th

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat.
3 per Cent. Consols	93⅞	93¾ ⅞	93¾ ⅞	93⅞ ¾	93⅞ ¾	93¾ ⅞
Ditto for account	—	93¾ ⅞	93¾ ⅞	—	93¾ ⅞	93⅞ ¾
3 per Cent. Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3 per Cent Stock	93¼	93¾ ⅞	93¼	93½ ¼	93⅛	93½ ¾
Ditto for account	93½ ¾	92⅞ ¾	93¾	93¼	—	93¾
Bank Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19TH.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. .. Open daily.

BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visiters introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visiters introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Hamilton's Continental Diorama. Doors open at Eight o'clock.

ROTUNDO.—To-night—Mr. MacCabe's Musical and Mimical Entertainment, entitled "Begone Dull Care." Doors open at half-past Seven.

GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.—Hengler's Grand Cirque Variete. Every Evening at half-past Seven.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

To-night—"Jonathan Bradford; Or, A Road-side Story;" after which, Planche's celebrated Burlesque of "The Good Woman in the Wood." To conclude with (by particular desire) a New and Origina Farce, entitled "B. B; or, the Benicia Boy."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, April 14th, amounted to 56,984 copies, making an average of 9,497 copies daily.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

Constantinople	..	Six p.m., April 18.
America (Portland) (Q.)	..	Ten a.m., April 19.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., (S.)	..	One p.m., April 19.
Constantinople	..	Six p.m., April 19.
America (Boston) (Q.)	..	Ten a.m., April 22.
West Coast of Africa (L.L)	..	Six p.m, April 23.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles	..	Six p.m., April 24.
Constantinople	..	Six p.m., April 25.
America (Portland) (Q.)	..	Ten a.m., April 26.
India (Bombay (S.), Spain and Portugal (S.)	..	One p.m., April 26.
Newfoundland (G.)	..	Ten a.m., April 28.
America (New York) (Q.)	..	Ten a.m., April 29.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO ECONOMISTS.

Judicious men, who look narrowly after their outlay, and who wisely buy for cash, are requested to test the advantage offered to the public in my Hat Manufactory. I give a prime HAT, colour guaranteed for
12s. 6d.
Other qualities equally good value.
W. WILLIAMS,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Third Door to the Right from Carlisle-bridge.

KENNY AND OWENS, AND THE SIXTEEN SHILLING TROUSERS.
A very short time has sufficed to establish the character of our SCOTCH ANGOLA TROUSERS, at 16s.,
THOROUGHLY SHRUNK.
We can confidently recommend them as a Good ARTICLE, WELL CUT and properly made, at a fair price.
KENNY AND OWENS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
54, DAME-STREET.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.
BROWNE AND PAYNE call the special attention of Gentlemen to the Ready-made Department of their
Extensive Establishment
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, which is supplied with every Fashionable Garment suited to the present season. Four spacious Warerooms are specially devoted to the branch, in which will be found Frock and Dress Coats, Albert and Lounging Coats, Heather Shooting, and the Fashionable Double-breasted Melton Walking Coats in every shade and colour. In Trousers, for Dress or Walking purposes, an endless variety presents itse . The Stock of Waistcoats comprises Cloth, Marseilles Silks, Tweeds for Morning Wear, &c.
BROWNE AND PAYNE beg to state that each Garment has been made and finished under their own practical superintendence, and every new design introduced that has appeared in London or Paris during the last three months.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
12, and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
and 70, GRAFTON-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, THURSDAY, APRIL 19.

POSSIBLY one of the most interesting, and certainly one of our most useful religious societies, is the Sunday-school Society of Ireland. Beginning with 80 schools in 1809, it is now in the fifty-first year of its existence, and gives aid and encouragement to 2,686 schools. The great utility of these schools can only be appreciated by those who have gone among the poor. The temptation to employ children at the very earliest age, when their work, such as it is, becomes remunerative or supporting, withdraws numbers from the week-day schools. Sunday-schools afford the only means of instruction to a number of children which is almost incredible. The accurate statistics of the Sunday-school Society prove that 128,169 children are at this moment receiving instruction in Sunday-schools *alone*. If, in one sense, this is a melancholy fact, proving as it does the pressure upon the poor, and at the same time the difficulty they labour under in procuring means of education, in another sense it is satisfactory, inasmuch as it proves how many Protestant children there are to be instructed. The total number of scholars attending Sunday-schools is 230,663. This is a striking proof in itself of the false inferences which have been drawn from the Census of 1851. It is to be hoped that the next Census will give us the religious profession of the numbers enumerated, for we cannot but think that the numbers claimed by the Roman Catholic community are grossly exaggerated.

That the instruction of the poor commands the zealous services of *twenty-one thousand* gratuitous teachers is something to be proud of. These teachers belong to the middle and higher classes of life; they are, as a body, infinitely above the standard of any first-class masters or mistresses of National Schools. The very contact with persons of this class must work an improvement on the children of the peasantry. They are not hirelings; they work because the love of Christ constraineth them. The weekly meeting of the poor and rich together, generally either in the Parish Church or within sight of it, must have a beneficial effect. This is a point which does not seem to have been considered as it ought. Fancy that every Sabbath morning there are twenty-one thousand individuals of the higher and middle classes who voluntarily, and without reward, spend two hours in company with the children of the poorer classes, and then estimate how powerful must be the results, though the means are gradual and unobtrusive! It is evident that such a system must teach the poor habits of cleanliness and order. The peasant's wife or the labourer's partner will not send the young ones untidy or uncared for to the school, where, perhaps, the lady of the manor, or the wife and daughters of his employer, undertake to teach them. Who can rightly estimate the effects of this hallowed intercourse between the young of two orders? Is it possible that there should be weekly a meeting between the rich and the poor withomt a kindly, generous, and Christian feeling springing up between them?

And all is done with very little means. The Society expresses its gratitude to the Giver of all good—for what? Firstly, because 128 schools have been added to its roll last year. Secondly, because in Ulster alone there has been an increase of 15,329 scholars, and 1,389 teachers; that is one result of the religious excitement which prevailed in the North. Thirdly, because the Society has circulated no less than 36,000 copies of the Word of God. And, lastly, one is inclined to smile when we read of the *per saltim* increase of £50,000 in the national grant, because the funds available have exceeded those of last year by £330!

We congratulate ourselves that the defence of our country is no longer committed solely to paid defenders. In our volunteers we think we may put trust. They are of gentle blood, and that is something after all. We know we can rely upon them in the hour of peril. And so we trust to this legion of twenty-one thousand gratuitous teachers throughout Ireland to combat error and defend the truth, and to knit together, in one "solidarity," the ranks of which our Society consists.

Next to the Church Education Society the Sunday-school Society of Ireland claims the sympathy and the support of all who wish our poor to be educated, and a mutual confidence to exist between the upper and the lower ranks. We congratulate the Society upon its past success, and, for our country's sake, wish it even a greater success in future. The effects of such a society cannot be known at the moment. It is when the little children grow up to active men and earnest women the results are seen. So says the Scriptures, combining a promise with a command, "Cast thy bread upon the waters, and thou shalt "find it after many days."

WE cannot pollute our columns with the disgusting details of the brutal prize fight between Sayers and Heenan. It is fearful to think that in this, our boasted age of civilisation, express trains could be procured at the suspicious hour of three o'clock in the morning, that thousands of passengers could be accommodated, and a field rented for the occasion, without the interference of the police. The gambling and betting shops in London "were thronged with "candidates for tickets;" in the sporting world the time and place of the combat were generally known. There appears to have been little concealment once the day and place were fixed upon. The railroad company which provided trains at such an hour as three o'clock in the morning must have known of their purpose. It argues little for corporate morality or police vigilance that the fight took place at all.

Thirty-seven rounds are said to have taken place: for nearly three hours man stood against man, in the midst of an assembly of men, each seeking to destroy the other. Each round was but a repetition of the former, heavy blows and blood flowing, falls and injuries. The American had greatly the advantage in height and weight, yet he was the most severely "punished," as they phrase it. At the last, with all the fury of a savage beast, he tried to choke his opponent. Upon this, at last, the spectators burst in; they could not witness a deliberate and unfair attempt to murder, though if either of the combatants had been killed by a sudden blow, little would have been thought of it.

If a criminal attempts to escape from justice, he is certain to be detected. Is a runaway bankrupt to be caught, he is followed by the police, even to Australia. Detectives even discover the failings of private life, and profess to know what but two beside themselves can know on earth. Yet here we have two monster trains started at an hour when no trains start, and a thousand spectators carried quietly for miles, without exciting the suspicion of the guardians of the peace.

The whole brutal scene, from beginning to end, is a disgrace to our national character and our profession of Christianity. We shrink from further comment on so diabolical an exhibition.

The *Times* on the Annexation of Nice to France:—

"After the revel comes the reckoning." The Sardinians have discussed the viands and have enjoyed the claret, and now, in the coolness of the sad morrow, they are closely critising the items of the bill. The landlord, who was an excellent fellow over night, is now an extortionate rogue when he presents his account. The Emperor of the French, who has been the Boniface of this Italian banquet, is now as unwelcome as that "father of lies," who, after having allowed his *protege* to run riot through the stipulated period, comes at last to claim payment of his bond. "France is an Amazon, a terrible Amazon, who inspires terror even while she allures you with her smiles," says the official Signor Mamiani. "Where is there to be an end of these French slopes?" asks in bitterness the Deputy Mellana. "Have not the citizens of Nice fought for the common cause? Have they not shown themselves Italians?" asks Laurenti Robandi. "Our gratitude to France interferes with what we owe to our honour!" exclaims another member of this reluctantly paying Parliament. It is all in the same tone. The Savoyards may be abandoned without a thought. The "Ireland of Piedmont" is cut adrift without a regret. But Nice is a fair city and an Italian city. The citizens have no more desire to become Frenchmen than have the citizens of Turin. Their deputy protests in their name against their being expelled from Italy. In this case it is something more than the cession of a province; it is the sale and transfer of a band of faithful friends. It is, in principle, as if Sardinia were to barter the liberty of Venetia against some personal advantage, and were to connive with Austria at measures for the repression of her indignation. There is complaint and pitiful wailing, and above all the voice of Garibaldi is heard speaking in singleness of heart and in ignorance of statecraft, and uttering words that echo in the minds of his Italian compatriots, and make them cheer him and carry him in triumph when he goes forth into the streets. But all this is beside the question, and inconsistent with the occasion; the work has been done, and the wages must be paid. The first act of the first Italian Parliament has been to ratify the sale of the people of Nice.

Why haggle about the payment? "It is," said Cavour, "but a continuance of that policy which led us to Milan, Bologna, and Florence."

The *Morning Herald* on the probability of Opposition to the Reform Bill:—

Delays are proverbially dangerous; and Lord John Russell's Reform Bill is beginning to illustrate in its own inglorious career the perils of procrastination. Sharp and decisive action was needed to rouse the House of Commons into a state of excitement about reform. The impassioned rhetoric of Mr. Gladstone, the furious declamation of Mr. Bright, the lively sallies of Lord Palmerston, might have done something for the Government measure had it passed through the House with the speed of the Commercial Treaty. Opinions were so opposed at first on the real tendencies of the bill, nobody could tell whether we were to have 200,000 or 500,000 new borough voters, or what addition to the county register the £10 occupation would bring about. People were disposed to trust to the Government returns and to Lord John Russell's ipse dixit. Moreover, half the House of Commons had prepared itself for something by far more revolutionary in outward appearance, and had settled down into a state of calm indifference, when the real proportions of the Ministerial scheme became visible, with a sigh of relief that things were no worse. There is no knowing how far the Foreign Secretary might not have succeeded in his hope of giving a second constitution to the country, if he had stuck to his bill in the period of general apathy, faint approval, and equally faint opposition which the bill first experienced. But the fates were unpropitious, or Lord John Russell bungled. It was impossible to get up a debate or a division. A count-out on one night showed the feeling of both sides of the House. On another only a rush of members, headed by the noble Reformer himself, saved the bill itself from a premature end. Then came postponement after postponement until we reached the Easter recess, and due time had been given to examine the details of his bill, investigate its deficiencies, probe its weak points, find out its dangerous tendencies, and judge of it, not by the limited light which Lord John Russell had thrown upon it, but by that which was reflected by the criticisms of its supporters and its opponents. The result is not promising, for the Ministry. They would have done better to adopt Mr. Disraeli's advice and withdraw their bill, than subject it to the unmerciful handling it is now destined to receive from the House of Commons. The Reform Bill is no longer regarded as a dose of medicine which must be swallowed in order to remedy an incurable disease. But everybody but Mr. Bright and the Chairmen of Reform Associations look upon the remedy as a thousand times more pernicious than the disease. One more such bill as Lord John Russell's and we might possibly hear of the shelving of Parliamentary Reform for the next fifty years, and of Mr. Bright in a straight-waistcoat. As it is, everybody seems anxious to fire a shaft at the Ministry. If the necessity of a Reform Bill is doubted, there can be surely no doubt as to the entire needlessness of a bad Reform Bill; and we are glad to perceive that the common sense of the House of Commons seems about to vindicate itself, and to refuse to trifle with one of the most momentous questions that ever was brought before its consideration.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Tuesday.

We have news in town this afternoon of the "fight for the championship." It is said to have lasted two hours and eight minutes, and to have been ended by the ring being broken through. This is very unpleasant. It is a common trick with the "roughs" on these occasions to break through the ring, when they see the man they back about to be beaten; so that, in this case, there is the unpleasant possibility that the Sayers party have not played fair. However, we shall know all to-morrow.

The literary world is in full activity at present. In addition to the "Mill on the Floss" (noted to you some days ago), another new novel has been a great success—Nathaniel Hawthorne's "Transformation." Hawthorne is the author of the "Scarlet Letter," certainly one of the most powerful tales ever written, and remarkable for its purity of style, and wonderful distinctness of characterisation. The "Scarlet Letter" was a story of Puritan life in New England; the new is quite distinct—it is laid in modern Rome, is full of the aroma of the antique city, and deals with the rich full life of artists and their Italian friends.

No two stories could be more different, but both are eminently successful. The "Scarlet Letter" was shorter, and had, perhaps, a greater unity of interest; but we should not quarrel with the necessary discursiveness of the Italian story, resulting as it does in such exquisite pictures of Italian landscape and Italian life.

Your countryman, William Howard Russell, is, I am told, to write the article "Wellington" for the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Macaulay's articles for the same work have just been published, in a neat volume. They are short sketches of Atterbury, Pitt, Bunyan, Goldsmith, and Johnson. They are all very happy, touched off with that easy diction and fulness of thought for which Macaulay (possibly the best writer of biographical sketches that ever lived) was remarkable. The sketch of Goldsmith is, perhaps, the least felicitous. Macaulay seems, to my mind, to underrate one who in his personal and literary characteristics, was the style of man almost the very opposite to the clever Whig historian. Your countryman, Mr. Antony Trollope, is continuing in the *Cornhill Magazine* his pleasant story of "Framley Parsonage," and this month he has the good luck to have as an illustrator Millais, who gives a very successful sketch of Lord Lufton and Lucy Robartes—the one so manly and handsome, the other so *piquante* and feminine, that a whole love story is suggested in the picture.

A new book, devoted to the political and literary life of Mr. Disraeli, is to be published in a few days. Some years ago a Mr. MacKnight wrote a book on the same subject, distinguished by its dulness and its spite. There never has been any friendly memoir of Disraeli, and the new one will, I believe, supply what has long been wanted. No man has been more persistently slandered than the leader of the Opposition in the Lower House. He has been, in his day, a hard hitter himself, and can still wield with effect his old powers of sarcasm, and, therefore, possibly for himself he does not much feel all the abuse so unceasingly showered upon him. But the party has suffered through its chief, and any work that will tend to set his career in its true light before the country will be of no mean service to the cause of sound Conservatism.

The most uniliterary of your readers, taking up a metropolitan periodical, must have noticed what is called the Collier-Shakspere controversy. A few years ago, Mr. Collier bought at a bookshop an old folio edition of Shakspere, with many emendations written on the margin. On examining these corrections he found them of such a consistent good sense, so obviously rational was their correction of obscure and disputed passages, sometimes putting things right by a mere alteration of a comma, that he thought he had discovered in the author of these marginal notes some person who had, through living in or near Shakspere's own time, peculiar means of knowing the correct readings. The handwriting was old, the spelling old-fashioned, and the discovery was pronounced specially valuable. The folio was after a time submitted to competent judges for inspection, when, lo! three or four gentlemen of the British Museum, men of high standing, declare that, underneath the apparently old ink writing are pencilled lines, in modern handwriting—lines, evidently to guide the hand of the impostor, who affected an old fashion in the spelling and style of penmanship. Who is the impostor? was the next question, and here the Museum party insinuate that Mr. Collier himself—an old respected man of letters—may be the actual forger. The controversy still waxes hot. Mr. Collier denies the modern pencelling, and the *Athenæum*, the *Edinburgh Review*, and the *Notes and Queries*, support him. The *Critic* and the *Quarterly* take the opposite side, and the temper lost on both sides is very considerable.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

WINDSOR CASTLE, APRIL 17.

The Duchess of Kent and Princess Leiningen visited her Majesty.

Lord Harris and Lieut.-Colonel F. Cavendish have succeeded the Earl of Caithness and the Hon. M. Sackville West, as Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Earl and Countess of Eglinton have returned to Grillion's Clarendon Hotel, Albemarle-street.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Downshire returned to their mansion in Belgrave-square on Tuesday, from East Hampstead Park, Berks, where they had been passing the holidays.

The Marchioness of Bath and Lady Louisa Thynne arrived at their residence at Prince's-gate on Saturday, from Sussex, for the season.

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington returned to Apsley House yesterday, from Strathfieldsaye, where they have been passing the holidays.

The Army.

The numerous friends and acquaintances of Captain Campbell, who are resident in and near Parsonstown, will learn with regret that he has received orders to proceed to Corfu, there to assume the responsible duties of Barrack-master, which he has for so many years discharged here.—(From a Correspondent.)

The officers of the Royal Artillery, assisted by some professional ladies of the metropolitan theatres and the Canterbury "old stagers," on Tuesday night performed at the Theatre Royal, Woolwich, under the patronage of Major-General Sir Richard Dacres, K.C.B., Commandant of the garrison, in aid of the funds of the Royal Artillery Regimental Charitable Committee. The house was decorated specially for the occasion, and was crowded to excess.

The office of principal medical officer at Fort Pitt Hospital, Chatham, rendered vacant by the appointment of Inspector-General J. R. Taylor, C.B., to the head of the invalid establishment and sanitarium formed at the Cape of Good Hope for the troops from China, has been conferred by the Director-General of the Medical Department upon Deputy Inspector-General T. D. Hume, M.D., late the head of the medical staff at Cork.

Although the bounty to recruits has recently been reduced by the authorities to the sum of £2 and a free kit, recruiting is still proceeding very satisfactorily, numbers of fine young men continuing to arrive at Chatham from the recruiting districts of York, Bristol, Liverpool, and London, to join the East India depots at that garrison.

The Navy.

Orders have been received by the authorities in Portsmouth dockyard for the commission of the Bacchante, 51, screw, as flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Maitland, C.B.

The following appointments were made on Tuesday at the Admiralty:—Lieut. Alfred T. Dale, to the Ranger; Lieut. Francis Hewson, to the Wasp; Lieut. Philip J. Patrickson, to the Asia; Lieut. Francis M. Prattent, Lieut. the Hon. Maurice R. Wingfield, and Lieut. Arthur M. Byam, to the Bacchante; Lieut Richard H. Napier, to the Recruit; Charles Bowden, master, to the Bacchante; J. F. L. St. Aubyn and J. A. G. Buckner, masters' assistants, to the Bacchante; F. Whalley, masters' assistant, to the Firebrand; William Anderson (b), assist.-surg., confirmed in the Mersey; John K. Smallhorn, assist.-surg., confirmed in the Supply; Richard Biddle confirmed in the rank of first-class assist.-engineer in the Gannet.

Thanks.

From the Committee of the Adelaide Hospital, for the following:—Gilbert Saunders, Esq., £1; Messrs. Kinahan, Sons, and Smith, £2 2s.; Robert Murdock, Esq., £1 1s.; Messrs. James Watkins & Co., £1; J. Summers, Esq., £1; Messrs. Marshall & Huiton, £1; Rev. Dr. Wall, V.P., T.C.D., £1; John Woodhouse, Esq., £1; D. Nugent, Esq., £1; Miss Collins, £1 1s.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

The performance commenced yesterday evening with the drama of "Jonathan Bradford," which was fairly produced. Mr. Ellerton sustained the part of *Caleb Scrummidge* with much ability. This was followed by the burlesque of the "Good Woman in the Wood," in which Mr. Ellerton's rendering of the part of *King Bruin* (a usurper) is especially worthy of notice. In fact, as a comic actor, Mr. Ellerton can hardly be surpassed. Of Mr. Saunders, as *Ratsbane*, we cannot say much. The character, which is in itself quite a secondary one, was evidently not considered as such by this gentleman, who overdid it in every respect. The part of *Dame Goldenheart* was well sustained by Miss S. Pyne, who sang several pretty airs, all of which were justly *encored*. Mrs. H. Webb, as *Prince Almond*, and Miss Annie Parker, as *Prince Sylvan*, were most effective. At the conclusion of the piece, Mr. Fredericks appeared in his "Silver Belt Dance," which was encored. The evening's entertainment concluded with the farce of "WideAwake" in which Mr. Ellerton appeared in the principal character of *William Sniffle*. The theatre was crowded to excess; in fact, there was a considerable want of room and ventilation, which will probably be the case until the proposed enlargement of the theatre takes place.

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

IRISH TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

AMERICA.

QUEENSTOWN, WEDNESDAY.—The Canadian mail steamer Bohemian arrived here this afternoon, with dates to 7th, and landed Irish mails. The Kangaroo arrived out at New York on the 6th, and the Canadian same day at Portland. The Bohemian spoke the Royal Mail Steamship Niagara, on the 8th; the Vigo 13th, and Australasian 15th. The United States ship Savannah, at Pensacola, brings advices from Vera Cruz to the 26th ult. General Miramon was retreating towards the capital. Semi-official advices received at Washington from Vera Cruz, state that the Liberals were defeated by the 4th Regiment of cavalry, belonging to Miramon on the 5th ult., 10 miles west of Jalapa, losing their horses, arms, and ammunition. General Villald, a Liberal, had defeated 500 reactionists at San Martin, 25 miles west of Puedla, taking seven pieces of artillery, together with a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition. General Pueblita, Liberal, was besieging the Legarde reactionists at Huezapam, 50 miles North of Mexico. The city of Puedla was threatened. Several letters state that the city is already taken, but this needs confirmation.

A despatch from New Orleans, reports the failure of William S. Stark, a prominent cotton factor. His liabilities are said to be large.

NEW YORK, 6TH, 6 P.M.—Stocks higher; first board irregular; at second, cotton steady; sales 15,000 bales; superior Uplands 11 to 11¼ c. Flour firm for State and Western sales 11,800 barrels; corn firm; sales 21,000 bushels. Beef steady; pork heavy; sugar firm and active; sales 500 barrels; coffee firm, but dull.

NEW ORLEANS, 5TH.—Cotton quiet; sales of yesterday, 12,500; bales to-day 600; bales at 10½ to 11 c. for middling; sugar quiet.

PHILADELPHIA, 6TH.—Flour unchanged; corn firm.

BALTIMORE, 9TH—Flour quiet.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON'S VISIT TO SAVOY.

CHAMBERRY, APRIL 18TH.—M. Laity arrived yesterday at Aix and Arnecy. At the banquet given in the evening by the Governor of Arnecy, a toast was drunk to the Emperor of France. M. Laity appeared at the balcony of the Governor's house, and read a despatch announcing that the Emperor and Empress will visit Savoy in May or June next. Several houses were illuminated.

SARDINIA.

The Senate of Turin has voted the address in reply to the King's speech by a majority of 68 to 2. The bill for the annexation of Tuscany was then passed by 70 ayes and 2 noes. That for the annexation of the Æmilian Provinces met with somewhat more opposition. The votes being 62 for, and 10 against.

PRUSSIA.

A Berlin commercial journal contradicts the rumour of an intended commercial treaty between France and the Zollverein, and says that no treaty is necessary, inasmuch as the Zollverein can introduce its goods *via* England into France on the same terms as those accorded to English goods under the recent treaty between France and Great Britain.

AUSTRIA.

A Vienna letter says suicide has become epidemic in that city. M. Robert, director of the Bank, and one of the greatest manufacturers in the empire, had shot himself dead.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Bombay mails of March 25th will be delivered in London on Friday night.

Mr. Bentinck intends to move that it be an instruction to the committee on the Representation of the People Bill, not to proceed further with the bill till provision has been made for giving to the counties in England that share in the representation to which they may be shown to be entitled by population and by property.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, APRIL 18.—The Federal Council has received favourable news. The signs of a favourable solution of the pending questions are increasing, and existing fears will, without delay, be solved.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 18.—France will make the Porte responsible for the damages caused by the Greeks on Friday last.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.

BIRMINGHAM, WEDNESDAY.—A most deliberate and cold-blooded murder was committed this morning, in the neighbourhood of Deritend, Birmingham, by a young man, 24 years of age, named Francis Price, a shoemaker, his victim being a respectable servant girl, of the same age, to whom he had, for the last three months been paying his addresses. It appears that he sent for the poor girl, under the pretence of seeing her sister at a neighbour's house, and within a few minutes after her arrival he had cut her throat from ear to ear, nearly severing the head from the body. After perpetrating the crime, the murderer rushed from the scene of death and attempted to escape, but was speedily captured and secured. The prisoner admitted that it was jealousy which prompted him to commit the act. Great excitement prevails in in the immediate neighbourhood of the dreadful tragedy.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, 3-30 p.m.—The Bourse dull, and prices flat. Rentes close at 69-95, being a fractional decline since yesterday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 12 o'clock.

The second reading of the Conveyance of Voters Bill was moved by Mr. COLLYER. The object of the bill is to prohibit the payment of expenses of the conveyance of voters to the poll.

Mr. NEWDEGATE said the bill would practically disfranchise a large number of non-resident voters, who generally were of the most independent and conscientious class. He would move, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Sir G. C. LEWIS suggested that the bill should be referred to the Select Committee on Corrupt Practices at Elections, and to deter the discussion until the committee had made its report. With regard to the principles of the bill, he thought it involved many inconveniencies.

Mr. HENLEY likewise thought that the bill ought to be postponed till the report of the committee was forthcoming, and moved that the debate be adjourned.

Mr. NEWDEGATE withdrew his amendment, and some discussion took place as to whether the bill should be read a second time previously to it being referred to a select committee, Ultimately, on a division, the motion for adjournment was carried by 94 to 81—majority, 13.

The bill was then adjourned for a month.

Mr. MURRAY moved the second reading of the Attorneys, Solicitors, Proctors, and Certificated Conveyancers Bill, which had come down from the Lords, the object of which was to provide that graduates of the universities should be admitted as solicitors after three years' service, instead of four; and that managing clerks who had, during ten years, acted to the satisfaction of employers, should be admitted as attorneys, after a service, under articles, of three years.

Mr. KNIGHT moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months. It gave undue powers to the Incorporated Law Society, and practically repealed the act by which practising solicitors were prohibited. He had no objection to the educational clause, but these were embodied in another bill in before the other House.

Mr. LOCKE and Mr. E. JAMES opposed the bill, as indirectly to promote the interest of the Incorporated Law Society, from which it emanated.

Mr. W. SMITH defended the Law Society, whose proceedings entitled it to the confidence of the public. It had been introduced into the other House by the Lord Chancellor. It would increase the respectability of the profession, and contained enough good to deserve to be read a second time.

Mr. OSBORNE opposed the bill, thinking that it would be difficult to improve it into a good measure.

Mr. M. MILNES admitted there were objectionable clauses, but thought that the measure would raise the character of the profession, and ought to be properly considered.

Mr. LOWE observed that all the important clauses in the bill were contained in a bill sent up from the Commons to the Upper House The Lords hung up that bill, but framed the present one it containing word for word, and almost the clauses, of the Commons Bill, with the addition of some objectionable clauses of their own.

Mr. BOVILL advocated the measure, which was sanctioned by the Lords, and might be considered as their bill. It contained many valuable provisions.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL would give his consent to the second reading of the bill, believing that it would be amended in committee.

Mr. HADFIELD objected to entrust the Incorporated Society with the large powers given it by the bill.

Mr. S. ESTCOURT recommended the House to adhere to the bill sent up from that House.

Mr. DENMAN supported the second reading, as the bill contained too much good to be rejected.

Mr. HENLEY, without expressing an opinion as to the machinery of the bill, supported the second reading, admitting that there was much which ought to be modified in committee.

On a division, the amendment was negatived by 191 to 29.

The bill was then read a second time.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved the second reading of the Jews Act Amendment Bill.

Mr. NEWDEGATE moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months, as it was a breach of the engagement entered into between the two Houses of Parliament.

Mr. CONYNGHAM protested against the arrangement made two years ago, being considered as a final settlement of the question.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE ridiculed the roundabout way in which a Jew was now admitted to Parliament, under resolutions which it was the object of this bill to repeal. The question was now altered, by the elections which had taken place, from the position in which it was when the arrangement was made.

Mr. KNIGHT characterised the present arrangement under which the Jews were admitted as ungracious and ungenerous, but he did not think it worth while to bring the two Houses into collision, and to re-open this question.

Mr. HENLEY agreed with these last opinions.

On a division, the second reading was carried by 117 to 75.

The other business having been disposed of,

The House adjourned at six o'clock.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, APRIL 18.—Sugar quiet, no transactions to notice; Rice not quoted so brisk, but firm; 5,000 bags Rangoon sold at 11s. on the spot; Saltpetre unchanged; Rum steady.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, APRIL 18.—Sales—12,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation and for export. The market still very freely supplied, and prices of common American barely up to Friday's rates.

GLASGOW CORN MARKET, APRIL 18.—(From Ball's Circular).—Market closed rather quieter than expected. Wheat—1s. per qr. advance on week being required, checked business, 6d. to 9d. paid. Flour improved 1s. per sack. Barley firm at full prices of this day week. Oats 6d. per 264lbs., and oatmeal 1s. per load dearer. Beans held for 6d. per 280lbs. advance. Indian corn, white, brought 23s., and yellow 22s. per 280lbs.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

City and Suburban—4 to 1 agst Confectioner (offered); 5 to 1 agst Chere Ami (taken); 4 to 1 agst Danae (taken); 100 to 6 agst Yoicks (offered); 20 to 1 agst Homeward Bound (offered); 25 to 1 agst Andover colt (offered); 25 to 1 agst Theodora (taken); 100 to 8 agst Lord Nelson (taken).

Metropolitan—7 to 1 agst Special Licence (wanted); 7 to 1 agst Mouravieff (offered and taken); 8 to 1 agst Danae (taken); 11 to 1 agst Chance Shot (taken); 100 to 8 agst Bribery colt (offered).

2,000 Guineas—3 to 1 agst the Wizard (offered).

Derby—100 to 3 agst Confectioner (taken).

Chester Cup—100 to 8 agst Satellite (taken).

A deputation of paper-makers had an interview with Viscount Palmerston on Tuesday, on the subject of the customs duty on foreign paper.

DUBLIN AND BELFAST JUNCTION RAILWAY.—Traffic Return for week ended 15th instant:—Passengers and mails, £893 1s. 8d.; merchandise, live stock, &c, £463 2s. 2d.; total, £1,356 3s. 6d. Corresponding week last year:—Passengers and mails, £793 7s. 11d.; merchandise, live stock, &c., £389 8s. 10d.; total, 1,182 6s. 9d.

SOUTH DUBLIN PENNY BANK.—WEAVERS' HALL, COOMBE.—Statement of accounts for the week ending 16th of April, 1860:—No. of depositors, 313; amount lodged, £15 10s. 3d.; new accounts opened, 45; number of withdrawals, 25; amounts withdrawn, £3 12s. 2d.; total number of depositors, 1,099; total amounts lodged, £207 7s. 7d.—ROBERT H. SCOTT, Hon. Secretary.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

MY DEAR SIR,—Mistakes having been made on the subject, I think it due to myself and my principles to state publicly that I am not the author of "The Letter to the Archbishops, Bishops, and Clergy of Ireland," by the Chaplain to Dr. Hinde, Bishop of Columbia, nor have I any connection with the Mr. Garrett who wrote it.

Permit me to remark, the success of your excellent paper is, perhaps, unprecedented in Ireland. 9,000 copies a day is an astonishing proof how it is estimated by a discerning public. I hope it may still increase, and ultimately repay you for your praiseworthy efforts in behalf of sound, honest principle, and such a Scriptural education as God will only honour and bless.

We have arrived at a solemn crisis. Let not the standard-bearer faint. Let us be faithful to the end. Let us educate now, especially, for eternity. We shall not want supporters—we shall have a Protestant laity, including multitudes of the noble and warm-hearted women of Ireland, rallying round us, cheering us onwards with their prayers, and upholding our Scriptural Institutions with their collections; and if this empire is not to fall through unfaithfulness to God, we may live to see re-established in high places the principles of that good and God-honoured monarch, George the Third, whose earnest desire was—"That every child in his dominions should possess and learn to read the Bible."—I remain, dear sir, yours faithfully,

JAMES P. GARRETT, Rector of Kellistown,
Diocese of Leighlin.

Kellistown Rectory, Carlow, April, 1860.

P.S.—How can any Christian man, after even reading the 6th chapter of Deuteronomy, allow the right of any parent to withhold the Word of God from his child?

GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

A special general meeting of the proprietors was held yesterday, at the company's office, Kingsbridge terminus—

Sir EDWARD M'DONNEL in the chair.

Resolutions were adopted sanctioning bills now before Parliament, to enable the Bagenalstown and Wexford Company to make a railway from Enniscorthy and a certain limestone quarry to Ballyellen, and to cut a road or roads to their station at Wexford, and to enable the Great Southern and Western Railway Company to subscribe £25,000 towards the undertaking, which they were to have the management of when it was completed; and also to bring in a bill for making a railway from the Great Southern and Western Railway, near Charleville, to the Limerick and Foynes line, near Patrick's Well, which would shorten the direct journey between Cork and Limerick by 23 miles. The notice also embodied an act to enable the Grand Canal Company to sell their canal undertaking and works to the Midland Great Western and the Great Southern and Western Railway Companies, but

The Chairman said the bill was not at present in a position to take the opinion of the proprietary on it.

The meeting was then adjourned for a month.

COUNTY MAYO.

THE LAW OF SETTLEMENT v. HUMANITY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CASTLEBAR, WEDNESDAY MORNING.—On yesterday evening a spectacle of the most painful and revolting character was exhibited to the inhabitants of this town. Well might they exclaim "Do we live in a Christian country!" as they saw a poor fellow-creature brought up and down the public street, chained and manacled, in charge of two men and a few of the constabulary, his only crime being that he was a poor lunatic. It seems that he was for some time in England (what part I can't say), working on a railway, and having gone out of his mind he was taken in charge by the parish, who, on finding that he belonged to Partry, in this county, immediately sent him over here, under the protection of two beadles. They arrived here at six o'clock yesterday evening, by the Sligo car, and on claiming admittance to the county jail they were refused, not having the necessary legal documents, and no previous notice having been given. So much for the foresight and attention of the authorities in England. His poor wife and child followed him, and must have felt greatly the painful circumstances in which she, as well as her poor husband, was placed.

The inhabitants of Geneva, thankful for the chivalrous manner in which Sir Robert Peel has taken the defence of Switzerland in hand in Parliament have determined of availing themselves of the hon. baronet's presence in their city to present him with a testimonial. A committee has been formed for that purpose, and the presentation will take place before he returns to England.

A powerful body of Papal troops is to be concentrated near Foligno, and three or four small flying corps will maintain peace and order in Umbria and the Marches. It is said that the Austrian Government has suggested to the Duke of Modena that it might be as well to disband his army, or to allow the men to take service under General Lamoriciere.

The annual report of the Oriental Bank to be presented on the 19th inst. states the nett profits for 1859 at £226,008. A dividend of 5 per cent. has been paid for the first half-year, and a like dividend is now proposed, with a bonus of 7 per cent., making a total distribution for the year of 17 per cent., leaving a balance of £11,808.

A singular petition is in course of signature at Nottingham. A number of the lace manufacturers of that town attribute the low state of their trade to the "adverseness of fashion," and, despairing of being able by any other means to curb the fickle likes and dislikes of the fair sex, they appeal to her Majesty to set the ladies of England an example which will have the effect of filling the counting-house of Nottingham with orders.

A communication from Rome of the 11th, in the "Gazette de Lyons" says:—

"The Pope last evening gave an audience to M. de La Rochefoucault, Duke de Bisaccia. This young nobleman, who is a widower, has confided his two children to his family in France, and come to Rome to propose to the Holy Father to serve as a volunteer in the Pontifical army, and to place at the disposal of the Holy See three years of his income, amounting to 500,000f. a year."

THE FISHERY COMMISSIONERS.—The Commissioners are about to send up one of their body to Killorglin, to inquire into the erection and existence of certain wires in the Castlemaine bay, which, from obstructing the navigation, are considered to be illegal.

THE LEATHER TRADE.—We have been informed that, owing to the scarcity of leather in Russia, an agent in the city of Cork has received an order to supply a whole cargo of calfskins for a Russian house. The agent is accordingly engaged in hunting up a supply in all directions.

MAIDS AND BACHELORS.—The *Salut Public* of Lyons says:—"The petition of the young corset-maker of Lyons, praying the Senate to impose a tax on all bachelors after forty years of age, seems to have attracted attention in Asia as well as in Europe. A letter, dated Ceylon, 1st March, has been addressed, in English, to the fair petitioner, by a gentleman named Heron, declaring himself to be thirty years of age, and offering her, or one of her friends, his hand and fortune, and stating that any letter on the subject, accompanied by the lady's photograph, addressed to him, Poste restante, Colombo, Ceylon, shall meet with immediate attention."

FIRE IN BELFAST.—On Tuesday morning, at about half-past eight o'clock, a fire broke out in a shed in the yard of a builder named Munce, in Eliza-street. The fire extended to a house in which a stove was situated for drying timber, and the entire building was consumed, with its contents. The Fire Brigade were early in attendance at the scene of the conflagration, and used the most praiseworthy exertions to get the flames under, but, owing to the inflammable nature of the material on the premises, the task was not an easy one. The loss sustained is considerable, but the property is said to be insured.—"Belfast News Letter."

THE AMOUNT OF DUTY PAID AT THE BELFAST CUSTOM-HOUSE, for the week ending April 14, was £5,915 11s. 9d., against £8,945 0s. 9d. the previous week, and £7,872 17s. 3d. same time last year.—"Ibid."

Lord Stanley, on Tuesday, presided at the distribution of prizes and certificates to the successful candidates at the recent Cambridge Middle-class Examination, held at Liverpool. His Lordship pointed out, at considerable length, the value of these competitions, as tending to elevate the character of our middle-class schools, and to give a great stimulus to boys in pursuing their studies. He recommended that Oxford and Cambridge should agree to some arrangement with respect to these examinations, by which the country might be divided into two grand sections, one to be alloted to each university.

A very large proportion of the recently planted early potatoes in East and Mid Lothian have been destroyed. The seed on examination is found to have rotted away, caused apparently from the long continuance of backward and frosty weather preventing germination. Three adjoining farmers have lost 60 acres amongst them. Whole fields are discovered to be worthless, and are being ploughed up.

THE THIRD CHINA WAR.—Preparations have commenced at Hong Kong and Shanghai in good earnest. The four vessels from Shanghai which are announced as having sailed under sealed orders comprise her Majesty's ships Sampson, Actæon, Dove, and gunboat Algerine; two of these vessels are well-known surveying vessels, and it is given on good authority that this small expedition is intended to reconnoitre in the Gulf of Pechel and the mouth of the Peiho, and to take possession of some convenient slip of land which will be serviceable to our troops. A statement is also current that they were despatched to capture some trading junks which had left Shanghai for the Peiho, and supposed to be loaded with arms and ammunition. It is also stated that the Chinese Government are casting heavy guns, and using large quantities of American anthracite coal for the purpose. Guns of the largest calibre have also been imported from the United States.

Law Intelligence.

ROLLS COURT—YESTERDAY.

Hartange v. Bury.

The Master of the Rolls delivered judgment in this case, which was a petition filed for the enforcement of the specific performance of an agreement entered into between the parties, and wherein the respondent contracted with the petitioner to grant to him a lease of certain lands and premises situate in the county Wexford. The respondent sought to establish a waiver of the agreement on the part of the petitioner.

His Honour held that the evidence in support of the waiver was insufficient, and granted the prayer of the petition.

Messrs. J. E. Walsh, Q.C., and Hemphill, Q.C., appeared on the part of the petitioner.

Messrs. Frederick Walsh, Q.C., and Tandy, for the respondent.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Full Court.)

The Queen, at the prosecution of George Porter, v. the Justices of Tyrone.

Mr. Macdonough, Q.C., in this case, on behalf of the prosecutor, moved to make absolute the conditional order for a *certiorari*, notwithstanding the affidavits filed as cause. A conditional order had been granted for the purpose of bringing into court five convictions—the first being at the suit of the Marquis of Abercorn against Mr. George Porter, for trespass on complainant's lands, and damage to a turnip crop, by driving a horse furiously over it; the second, a conviction at the same suit against the same defendant, for wilfully damaging a field of standing corn—he having ridden a horse over it; the third, a conviction at the same suit against Patrick Byrne, the servant of Mr. Porter, for trespass; the fourth at the suit of Mr. Humphrey, the agent of the Marquis of Abercorn, for a like offence, and for having let loose an entire horse into the field where a servant was engaged at farming work, thus seriously endangering his life, and also causing damage to a valuable mare; and the fifth being a conviction at the suit of the Marquis, against Patrick Byrne and John Laverty for trespass. In all these cases convictions in money penalties were had, and in that at the suit of Mr. Humphrey the damage done to the mare was assessed at 6d., for which he was sent to prison for seven days. The facts were of a very complicated nature, and involved a charge of illegality against the Messrs. Humphreys, who were both the agents of the Marquis, the convictions being, as was alleged, invalid, on the ground that these gentlemen had taken part in adjudicating upon the summons, they being parties interested; and also that the orders were made in excess of the magistrates' jurisdiction, a question of title having arisen.

Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon and Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., appeared for the defendants, who denied several of the material allegations of the prosecutor.

Mr. Dowse having been heard in reply,

The Court said it would reserve judgment.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Full Court.)

Adams v. Gerolopulo.

Mr. Chatterton, Q.C., moved to set aside an order to substitute service of the summons and plaint upon Mr. Pistolli, the alleged agent of the defendant, as well as by serving the defendant himself by post, which order was obtained from a judge in chamber. The action was brought for damages for deficiency in the delivery of corn, which had been bought as a floating cargo upon a bill of lading, which stated that the vessel, the Pervorodnamelezzia, should sail to either Falmouth or Queenstown, and thence to any other port in the United Kingdom that was ordered by the consignee of the bill of lading. It appeared that the plaintiff bought the cargo from the defendant, and paid him for it previous to the delivery of the corn in Cork. Upon the delivery and weighing of the corn, there was a deficiency of several quarters of corn, and this action was brought to recover the price of the number of quarters deficient. The application was to set aside the order, on the ground that the cause of action did not arise within the jurisdiction. Counsel submitted that here there was an actual complete sale previous to the payment of the price of the corn; that that sale had taken place in London; that the matters averred in the summons and plaint had arisen out of that sale; that the cause of action was altogether in England, and that their lordships had no jurisdiction in the matter.

Mr. Exham, for the plaintiff, contended that no cause of action could have arisen until the corn was weighed in Cork, as the deficiency constituted the cause of action, and that deficiency could not be known until the corn had been unshipped; that this was the real cause of action, and that it arose within the jurisdiction.

Mr. Chatetrton replied.

The Lord Chief Baron said it was his opinion that the court had jurisdiction to grant substitution of service in this case.

Mr. Baron Greene stated that he was of opinion the court had no power to grant an order for substitution, as the cause of action had arisen without the jurisdiction. It was his opinion that here there had been a sale in London by one merchant to another of a floating cargo; that the contract entered into between the parties was completed, and the proviso as to deficiency was an assurance to the consignee that, to the best of the consignor's knowledge, there was a certain quantity of corn, but that in case of a deficiency the consignor would make up the difference. That was the species of case which the Legislature had meant to have tried in this country—the defendant living outside the jurisdiction.

Mr. Baron Fitzgerald agreed with Mr. Baron Green, there was no doubt that the contracts were made in England, and they were for the absolute, complete sale of the corn, from the buyer to the seller. The cargo was sold of a certain weight, subject to its being afterwards determined what its quantity was.

Baron Hughes was of opinion that the motion for substitution of service could not be sustained, and that neither of the former orders could be upheld, and that the motion should therefore be granted.

Mulligan v. Macdonough.

When their lordships were about rising, John Mulligan came forward and stated that he wished to make a motion. He begged to apply for a conditional order for a new trial in the above case. He was commencing to recapitulate his well-known grievances, but was checked by the court.

The Chief Baron said, he saw no possible grounds for the application. On the trial there had not been the shadow of a shade of anything which could impute neglect of duty to Mr. Macdonough. His lordship, having consulted with the other members of the court, decided on refusing the application.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice, and Justices Ball and Christian.)

Allen v. Hodder.

The action in this case was brought by the plaintiff against the Rev. Mr. Hodder, to recover damages as compensation for injuries sustained in consequence of alleged negligence and want of proper care on the part of the defendant's servant in driving a carriage through a street in Cork, whereby the plaintiff was seriously hurt. The venue was laid in Dublin, and Mr. Clarke, Q.C., as counsel for the defendant, now came into court on application to change it to Cork, where the accident happened. On the part of the defendant it was pleaded that the injuries sustained were the result of the plaintiff's own negligence, and the grounds for the motion were, that the various witnesses to the circumstances resided in Cork, and that that place would be the more convenient for a trial of the issue between the parties.

Counsel stated that the defendant was at present unwell, and that his state of health would affect the case.

Their Lordships, on this ground, allowed the motion to stand over for a few days.

CITY SESSIONS COURT.

The Right Hon. the Recorder sat yesterday at ten o'clock for the purpose of trying the bail cases.

FELONY.—Maryann Gannon, who had been found guilty of stealing a watch on Tuesday, was sentenced to be kept in penal servitude for three years.

MRS. SHERWOOD'S CASE.—Mr. Barry, Q.C., made an application in this case to have it postponed until the 8th of May. As it had been placed so recently in his hands, he said he had not sufficient time to consider it. The application was granted.

LARCENY.—John Ryan was indicted for having, on the 22nd March, stolen a coat from the pawn-office of Mr. Booth, Thomas-street. The evidence was not deemed sufficient to convict the prisoner, but the Recorder suggested that he should pay the prosecutor the 6s. for which the coat had been pledged.—The prisoner consented to do so, and was discharged.

ASSAULT.—Abraham John Dowling was indicted for having committed an assault on Police-constable James Herbert, 26 B, on the 26th March last. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was undefended. Mr. Barry, Q.C., appeared for the prosecution.

James Herbert, Police-constable 26 B, was then examined, and stated that he was on duty in Nassau-street on the night of the 26th March, about a quarter before twelve o'clock; he was in plain clothes at the time, and when near the corner of Grafton-street saw Mr. Dowling in company with six or seven women standing on the footpath; while passing by them Mr. Dowling rushed up, and caught him by the collar, calling him a b—y robber, and saying that he was on a mission to the such women; he was not reading for them, nor was he speaking aloud; his voice was scarcely audible; witness never saw him before; but Mr. Dowling knew him, for he called him by his name; witness was going towards Grafton-street, and did not interfere in the slightest manner with Mr. Dowling or the parties with him; he also said that witness was the eternal enemy of these people; he was much excited, and gave expression to some other remarks; witness then arrested him, but told him that he was willing to bring him to any station-house that he considered most convenient; he then walked with witness in one direction, and then in another, until at last he contrived to bring him towards Clarendon-street, and while doing so a constable came up, to whom he gave Mr. Dowling in charge.

Patrick Keneally, 190 B, stated that he was the constable who met Herbert and Mr. Dowling on the night in question; that upon the charge of Herbert he took the prisoner to Chatham-street; and that on the way thither he made use of violent remarks; also that he wanted to charge Herbert first.

The prisoner then proceeded to read a long document, which, he said, was an extract from his mission book, when he was interrupted by his lordship, who said he could not listen to it, but, being informed by the prisoner that it contained the substance of his defence, he was allowed to go on.

Eliza Roberts was next examined, and stated that she had a conversation at the aforesaid place and time with Mr. Dowling; there were no persons in their company; when she was told to move on she went away, but she did not see Mr. Dowling lay a hand upon the constable.

His Lordship then briefly charged the jury, who, he believed, could have little hesitation about coming to a proper verdict.

The jury, however, were not of one opinion, one of them being puzzled by the discrepancy between the testimony of Constable Herbert and Eliza Roberts; they, accordingly, retired about one o'clock, and remained closeted until twenty minutes to four, when they returned a verdict of Guilty.

His Lordship then said, that the sentence of the court was, that the prisoner should be bound, in his own recognisance of £50, to keep the peace towards all her Majesty's subjects for seven years, which, after some hesitation, he agreed to do, and was then discharged.

Sporting.

KILDARE HUNT RACES—18TH APRIL.

STEWARDS—Marquis of Drogheda, Earl of Clonmel, Lord Naas, Baron De Robeck, T. Connolly, Esq., M.P.; Michael Aylmer, Esq.; Captain F. Kennedy, E. Mansfield, Esq.

JUDGE—Mr. R. J. Hunter.

The wind-up of this popular meeting came off yesterday. The racing was first-rate, and the fields large, 12 starting for the Farmers' Plate and 17 for the Scramble Plate. The race for the Welters, the new course was severely contested, and only won by a head. Had Mr. Long, on Honest Tom, laid a trifle more forward in the early part of the race, he would have been there, or thereabouts. Mr. Hunter, as usual, gave the utmost satisfaction in his decisions; and to Mr. Clancey's good management, as starter, all the horses, during both days, were got off on excellent terms, and without a single false start.

The following is a return of the running:—

Farmers' Plate of £30, 1 sov. entrance, to go to the second horse; for horses, for one month previous to the race the property of farmers residing in the Kildare hunting district, that never, up to starting, won a flat race or steeplechase value £20. Weight for age—3 yrs old, 9st 2lb; 4 yrs old, 11st 6lb; 5 yrs old, 12st 2lb; 6 yrs and aged, 12st 7lb. 3lb allowed to mares and geldings. 3 miles. Horses that never started for a flat race, hurdle, or steeplechase value £50, ridden by professional riders, allowed 7lb; non-professional riders, allowed 5lb. Horses trained on the Curragh for any period of the 30 days previous to the race 6lb extra.

Mr. M. Clancy's ch g, by Bryan O'Lynn, 5 yrs, 11st 13lb (Joseph Wynne) 1
Mr. Malone's b m Early Light, 11st 6lb (Byrne) 2
Mr. Maley's Sobriety, 11st 13lb (Mr. Blake) 3
Mr. Ryan's Kitty-in-the-Lane, 11st 13lb (Hyland) 0

Betting—6 to 4 agst the winner; 2 to 1 agst Early Light.

The running was made by Kitty-in-the-Lane to the wall where she fell, and the race was left to the winner and Early Light, the former passing the chair first by an easy length.

Welter Stakes of £100, added to a Sweepstakes of 7 sovs each. 5 forfeit (to go to the fund) for horses that have never started for a steeplechase, value £50. 3 miles. Gentlemen riders. 5 yrs old, 13st; 6 and aged, 13st 7lb. No allowance to riders or to mares and geldings. Home-trained horses allowed 5lb (see rule). The winner to pay 10 sovs to the fund; should less than 7 start, £20. English horses (see Kildare Hunt Plate article) allowed 4lb.

Mr. Bateman's The Lady of Light, aged, 13st 7lb (Mr. Dalton) .. 1
Major Armstrong's Kratky Baschik, aged, 13st 2lb (owner) .. 2
Mr. Russell's George, 6 yrs, 13st 2lb (owner) 3

Not placed—Marquis of Clanricarde's Garibaldi, aged, 13st 7lb (Captain Warburton); Mr. C. D. Manning's The General, 6 yrs, 13st 2lb (owner); Mr. W. H. Long's Honest Tom, 5 yrs, 13st (owner).

Betting 2 to 1 agst Kratky Baschik; 4 to 1 agst the winner; 4 to 1 agst Garibaldi; 5 to 1 agst Tom; 6 to 1 agst George.

This race was run on a new course, specially laid out for the event. There was a wall of 4½ feet, and other impediments equally pleasant for the gentlemen jocks. Fortunately no mishap took place, though both Garibaldi and The General declined the wall in question, and the race was left to the three placed; The Lady of Light winning by a head only, and a neck separating second and third.

Naas Plate (Handicap) of £100, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each in case of acceptance. Two miles and a half. Forfeits to be declared on the course before two o'clock. Horses that declare forfeit pay only entrance money. Should the highest weight remaining in not carry 11st 10lb, it will be raised to that. The winner to pay 10 sovs. to the fund; should less than eight start, £20.

Mr. Mansergh's ch g Fairy Saint, by Tipple Cider, 4 yrs, 9st (Joseph Wynne) 1
Mr. Aylmer's Arab Maid, 10st 10lb (Rourke) 2
Mr. Begg's Mont Blanc, 9st 12lb (D. Meaney) 3
Mr. J. Power's Meladore, 9st 10lb (Doyle) 4

Not placed—Red Wing, 10st 13lbs (Fannin); Wee Nell, 10st 4lb (James Wynne); Schamyl, 9st 12lb (Monahan); Phœnix, 9st 12lb (Byrne); Fair Play, 9st 6lb (Noonan); Knight of Malta, 8st 12lb (Donnelly); King Arthur, 8st 12lb (Cusack); Lady Bird, 8st 11lb (Whelan).

Betting—2 to 1 against Arab Maid; 4 to 1 against the winner; 4 to 1 against Red Wing; 7 to 1 against Schamyl and Fair Play.

Rourke went off with the lead on the Arab Maid, according to his usual custom; but on passing the fence beyond the stand, the Fairy Saint rushed to the front, and made the pace particularly good. At the last fence into the winning field, the Maid and Saint were together, but the former dropping her legs into the ditch nearly rolled over, and lost so much ground she could never after get up, and the Saint won a well-contested race by a length. Time, 6 minutes 5 seconds. Red Wing and King Arthur fell, and Phoenix broke down.

Scramble Plate of £60. Once round, about two miles. The winner to be sold for £100. If for £50, allowed 10lb; for £25, 20lb. Horses that have never won a steeplechase or flat race value £30 will be allowed 200 yards start. 3 years old, 9st; 4 years old, 11st; 5 years old, 11st 10lb; 6 and aged, 12st. Entrance, 3 sovs at the post.

Mr. J. Murphy's Polly Hopkins, 10st 8lb (Byrne) 1
Mr. Donnelly's Newcourt, 11st (Hanlon) 2

Not placed—Sunrise, 10st 4lb (Narry); Piccolomini, 10st 8lb (Ryan); Anticipation, 10st (Walsh); The Major, 11st 10lb (owner); Hamerlane, 10st 8lb (Brady); Dart While Young, 8st 4lb (Burke); The Irish Queen, 10st (Doyle); Fitzroyal, 10st 8lb (Whelan); Prima Donna, 11st 4lb (owner); Prince Ernest, 10st 8lb (J. Whelan); Maria, 11st (Mr. Blake); Twilight, 11st 4lb (Clancy); Baker, 11st 4lb (Monahan); Mrs. Butler, 10st 8lb (D. Meaney); Glenleg, (owner.)

Betting—5 to 2 against Sunrise; 4 to 1 against Twilight and Major; 7 to 1 against any other.

Won cleverly by a length.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD-OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Daniel Rogan, a cab-driver, was summoned by Mr. Maberly, under the following circumstances:—He hired defendant some days since, to drive him to Westland-row, and got out of the cab at that place, after stopping at two or three other places. He had taken a valuable umbrella with him into the cab, and forgot it, and had not since seen it.

Mr. Fitzgerald appeared for defendant, and asked complainant was he certain the umbrella was in the cab at Westland-row?

Complainant replied that he was not certain of that fact.

The Magistrates held that, according to the bye law, it was his duty to have searched his cab, and consequently he should be held responsible for it.—They accordingly fined him 2s, with 10s costs.

CAPEL-STREET—YESTERDAY.

William Dunne, an apprentice of Mr. Moyles, coach builder, Dorset-street, was brought up in custody of Acting-Inspector Hughes, charged with having stolen a watch and chain, the property of his employer.

Peter Curran, a pawnbroker's assistant, deposed that the prisoner had pawned the chain in his office.

Mr. Moyles having fully identified the articles as his property,

The Magistrate directed the prisoner to be remanded.

Alice Huggard was charged by Mrs. Henrietta Julia Aldridge, wife of Captain Aldridge, of the 20th Regiment, stationed at the Royal Barracks, with having stolen from her residence a scarf, pair of India-rubber shoes, rings, a soap dish with silver cover, a napkin, book, &c., &c., which articles were of considerable value. The prisoner had been a servant in the employment of the complainant for upwards of eighteen months, and had accompanied the regiment to different places. The articles were missed from time to time, when the prisoner was finally suspected. Information having been given to the police, Acting-Inspectors Meyers and Smollen searched the prisoner's trunk, and found the articles which had been missed.—She was remanded.

Sarah Hamilton was brought up on remand, charged with the unlawful possession of forty yards of printed callico, supposed to have been stolen from Messrs. Cannock and White's establishment.—She was fined 40s., or, in default, to be imprisoned for two months, with hard labour.

THE LATE HENRY CURRY, ESQ.—We have hardly ever witnessed more sincere and universal regret than was expressed yesterday at the premature death of Mr. Henry Curry, of the well-known firm of Messrs. Curry, Kellock, and Co. The sad event took place at Mr. Curry's residence, in Claughton on Sunday morning, and must have been unexpected, as the lamented deceased was in the prime of life. Mr. Curry was most extensively engaged in the business of a broker for the sale of ships. His comprehensive and accurate knowledge was recommended by manners the most pleasing, by integrity that never knew a blemish, and by the strictest honour that never was impeached. To these proud and distinctive attributes of a British merchant he added a refined taste and a cultivated intellect. On 'Change no one was more respected, more earnestly consulted, more implicitly confided in; in private life his friends were of that class which a mind like his usually attracts, for its adornments were enriched by a generous nature and a noble heart.—*Liverpool Daily News.* [We believe Mr. Henry Curry was son of the late William Curry, Esq., one of our most respected Dublin merchants, and brother to Mr. William Curry, of Sackville-street, the eminent bookseller and publisher.]

The Marseilles journals represent that rats have lately increased so much in that city, in spite of the attempts to destroy them by means of traps, poison, &c., as to have become a serious nuisance, infesting the streets at night, and even invading kitchens and larders in the day time. The journals say that cats, apparently from fear, do not attack them; and they recommend the employment of English terriers—one of these dogs having completely exterminated or driven away a horde which had taken up its residence in one of the principal hotels.

THE WEATHER IN CORK.—The weather has been dry for the last week and better, but not of the genial character proper to the season; sometimes warm as summer for an hour or two, and then again biting and sharp as winter, by sudden alternations and transitions. Vegetation is still retarded, and instead of being clad in the first verdure of spring, the trees, which are very good thermometers, yet wear the bleak and bare aspect of winter, with the exception of the hardy subjects which are putting on their green jackets, in defiance of the enemy. In the country, the farmers, for want of fodder, are obliged to let the cattle eat up this year's meadowing.

CORK AND YOUGHAL RAILWAY.—The works on this important line of communication, at both the Youghal and Cork sections, are being pushed forward with great rapidity under the engineer-in-chief, Mr. Edwards. Over 1,200 men are employed in excavations, constructing the permanent way, and in executing the other works connected with the railway. Of the 6½ miles yet to be completed between Killeagh and Youghal, four have been brought to such a point of completion that the rails have been already laid, and it is expected that the remaining two-and-a-half miles will be completed and ready for traffic early in May.—*Cork Constitution.*

On Sunday evening, Mrs. Hardwick, a well-known lady speaker, preached in the North Shields Theatre to an immense congregation.

TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanised India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanised Indian Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £5.—Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 5s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street, Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

N.B.—Instructions given to the Profession in the art of Vulcanising on the most scientific principle on payment of a reasonable fee.

COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Irish Auxiliary of this Society was held last evening in the Round-room of the Rotundo—

The Rev. THOMAS DREW, D.D., in the chair.

Among those present upon the platform were the following:—

Rev. Wm. Baker Fry, Wm. J. Gwynn, Esq., Antrim; Rev. T. Hudson, Rev. Thomas Mooney, R. Maddock, Esq.; Rev. G. Burkitt, Rev. L. Torpey, Rev. S. H. Meyrick, Rev. Robert Stone, Rev. Richard Chester, Rev. J. B. Owen, Rev. W. B. Slacke, Rev. Richard King, Rev. Thomas Nolan, London; Rev. R. G. Lough, Capetown; G. F. Campbell, Esq.; Rev. William Anderson, Rev. Robert Stone, Rev. Joseph M'Cormick, W. M. Finney, Esq.; Rev. J. D. G. Manghan, Rev. Henry Montserrat, Rev. A. S. Burroughs, Rev. R. Hamilton, Rev. W. Vesey, Denis Crofton, Esq.; J. Rogers, Esq.; J. S. Phere, Esq.; Rev. A. Major, J. J. Tweedy, Esq. M.D.; Rev. R. G. Lamb, of Cape Town; Rev. John Eccles, Rev. Samuel Shone, Sligo; Rev. H. Marshall, Rev. D. Stuart, John C. M'Causland, Esq.; A. Wood, Esq.; Charles Hans Hamilton, Esq., B.A.; Edward Edgeworth, Esq.; Rev. Samuel Stock, J. N. Stock, Esq.; George Gepps, Esq.; Rev. S. M. Moore, Rev. H. M. Finney, Charles M. Ormsby, Esq.; Rev. James P. Garrett, Rev. Thomas Walker, Rev. T. F. Black, E. Ryan, Esq.; Rev. H. W. Young, Rev. William Sherrard, Rev. R. P. Young, Rev. Alfred Hamilton, Rev. O. Major, Rev. F. Hedson.

The Rev. Chairman said they were assembled to receive the report connected with the proceedings of the Colonial Church Missionary Society, and to receive such encouragement and edification, as God had vouchsafed to bestow upon them. Very little, indeed, was required to strike the key note for the proceedings of such a meeting. They were all familiar with the missionary work, and with the multitude of claims which were made upon them in connection with it, as had been already testified by the meetings held in that room; they had abundant sympathy with the Jew, and with the heathens of the various denominations; but, perhaps, no more touching appeal could invite their consideration than the case of their fellow-subjects spread over the colonies of this vast empire. They were well aware how much the colonists esteemed those commercial and political sympathies which were expressed for them in the mother country, but how much more would they value their exertions and sympathies in promoting their spiritual good, when they reflected that they were there assembled to bid them God speed, and to pour out a blessing on their intercourse with God, and with each other. It was a remarkable fact, though not generally known, that in the twelve months ending with last February, upwards of one million people had emigrated from this island—that is to say, about one-sixth of the population had departed from the island within that period. The majority of these people, no doubt, were Romanists, though, of course, some of them were Protestants; but they all went to swell the number of our subjects in colonial countries; and as every minister in a rural congregation could not but be aware of the deep anxiety which in every parish and every townland was felt for the welfare of those who had emigrated, they should consider that as an additional reason to render this society as efficient as possible. It was not, however, the part of the chairman to enter into details, and he would, therefore, content himself with these few observations, merely requesting a patient attention and prayerful audience for those who were to follow him.

The Rev. H. M. Finney, secretary, then read the report, which referred to the operations of the society in British North America, the West Indies, East Indies, China, Australia, &c., and the Continent of Europe, and which represented the society as in a prosperous condition.

The Rev. Richard Chester, Prebendary of Cloyne, proposed the first resolution, as follows:—"That in adopting the report, of which an abstract has been presented, this meeting is deeply impressed with the amount of spiritual destitution which prevails in many parts of the British colonies; and desires to express its thankfulness to Almighty God for the sustained prosperity of the Colonial Church and School Society." He said the only novelty which could be presented in relation to the several anniversaries which were being held—for all the religious societies had one common object—was in relation to the nature of the wants and the peculiar duties attached to the society whose cause might happen to be vindicated. The want, however, with which they had to do, in connection with the Colonial Church Society, was not the crying and appalling want of the Gospel among the Jew and heathen, of which they had heard so much; still it was a want no less real and urgent, for it was manifested on the part of those who had been baptised in the same faith, but who, from peculiar circumstances, had been separated from their mother land and mother church. It was their duty to maintain the influence of the blessed Gospel in the heart of the emigrant, and to prevent it being forgotten or neglected, and also to prevent the emigrant from incurring a guilt far more deep and aggravated than that which awaited the Jew or heathen in their unbelief. The great difference between the Jewish religion and the Christian one was, that the former, according to the Old Testament, had no provision for its extension, and, consequently, there was no organisation for its maintenance in distant lands, while it was essentially conservative, not at all diffusive, and not belonging to the world at large. The Christian religion, on the other hand, as laid down in the New Testament—that is to say, the Christian religion, which had not its centre in Rome, where it existed only in its most corrupt form, but at Jerusalem—was intended to circulate throughout the world. The rev. gentleman then showed that in the course adopted by the Apostles they had an excellent precedent for the operations of their society, and that from the great benefits it had conferred, and was daily conferring, it was most deserving of the support of the Irish people.

The Rev. Thomas Nolan, Incumbent of Regent's-square Church, St. Pancras, seconded the resolution. He said that if they wished to have an idea of the work which the society proposed to itself, they should consider the immensity of the colonies, and, in connection with that idea, the fact that the greatness of England depended upon the stability and permanency of the Colonial empire. But it was only by maintaining the Gospel, and diffusing its spirit throughout it, that they could hope to continue its greatness. It was a fact worthy of their consideration, too, that the Colonial empire was the child of the Reformation. In Popish times, England had no commerce, no ships, no colonies; but through the Reformation the expansive power of the nation burst forth, and originated their commerce, which resulted in that magnificent empire which was now unrivalled upon the face of the earth. He would, however, take that opportunity to state that it was a shame to the colonies to leave the propagation of the Gospel among them to the voluntary exertions of such a society as that. But if it was true that the Reformation gave the first impulse to commerce, Cromwell should be considered its founder, though the public had hitherto done his memory injustice. Whatever his faults were it was his conviction that he was a sincere Protestant, and on referring to Bishop Burnett's works, he found that, among other things, it was the intention of that great man to establish a suitable counterpoise to the Propaganda. His plan was, to institute seven councils, with four secretaries, for the different provinces which its organisation was to embrace, and which was to extend to America as well as to Europe. Salaries of £500 each were to be given to these officers, and a fund of £10,000, which was then a very considerable sum, was to be appropriated to ordinary purposes and contingencies, while the Chelsea College was erected for the purpose. This idea, however, was not carried out. There was also another great man connected with the Colonial Church—namely, Berkely, who entertained the noble conception of establishing a college at Bermuda. He was Dean of Derry at the time, and, through his own exertions, he raised a sum of £5,000 for the purpose, with which he expected to carry out his object, but still relying upon a grant of £20,000, which the Government of the day promised to give him. The promise of the Government, however, was not fulfilled, the project fell to the ground, and that illustrious man was compelled to return to Ireland. Who could tell what an influence the establishment of that college would have had in averting the American Revolution? for, had it flourished, it, no doubt, would have contributed to the maintenance of that spirit of amity by which the colonies should have been bound towards the mother-country. The rev. gentleman then read extracts from letters of bishops in America and Australia, showing the necessity for a greater number of clergymen in those countries, but warning the public here that a much higher order of intellect and education was required for the ministry in the new countries than was commonly supposed.

The Rev. R. G. Lamb, Missionary of the Society at Cape Town, South Africa, proposed the next resolution as follows:—"That while the labours of the society for the spiritual instruction of British settlers in the colonies form the main province of its work, its special missions to the fugitive slaves in Canada and British Columbia, to the native Indians and French Romanists in Canada, to British sailors in colonial ports, and its efforts in providing faithful chaplains for places of English resort on the Continent of Europe, are deserving of special recognition, and of increased efforts for their extension and support."

Rev. J. B. Owen seconded the resolution.

The rev. gentleman related his experience of fifteen years in the colony, showing the peculiar character of the population, its variety, its fluctuation, its increasing wants and desires, and the necessity of the existence of the Colonial Church and School Society to minister to the one and gratify the others.

The Rev. J. B. Owen seconded the resolution, and accompanied it with some very interesting remarks. He referred to the progress of the Protestant Church in France, and told some very amusing but instructive anecdotes of the efforts made in that country by the Sisters of Mercy, and other Romish organisations, to monopolise the teaching of the children of the English working classes there. He also referred to the necessity of consulting, more than at present, the spiritual wants of the slaves in Canada and British Columbia, in both which territories there were about 60,000 of them.

The Rev. William Sherrard then moved, and the Rev. S. M. Moore seconded, the third resolution—"That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the chairman for his kindness in presiding, to the clergy and laity of Ireland who have aided the society, and that a committee be appointed for the ensuing year."

The Doxology was then sung, and a collection was taken up.

A few days ago the Emperor of Austria contributed 2,000fl. towards the construction of a new church in one of the suburbs of Munich.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly Invented Application of
HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER,
forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Flexible Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.

MESSRS. DAVIES,
SURGEON DENTISTS
22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,

Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by this *Unrivalled Patent*, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)

Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon Gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred by patients, and they ensure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. DECAYED TEETH stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.

Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s; from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.

22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
Nine doors from Sackville-street.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SOCIETY—ANNUAL MEETING.

The fiftieth annual meeting of this society was held yesterday, in the Round-room of the Rotundo. There was a numerous attendance, particularly of ladies. Amongst the clergymen and gentlemen on the platform were—

Venerables—Archdeacon Strong, Archdeacon of Kildare. Reverends—R. S. Brooke, John Hall, J. H. Monahan, James Pratt J. G. D. La Touche, J. D. Gooch Manghan, J. Quintin, W. B. Asken W. R. Slacke, J. Bleakley, W. Kilbride, Dr. Walsh, A. R. Faussett, Robert Stone, Dr. Binney, William Simpson, Dr. Wall, R. S. Gregg, Thomas Shore, A. S. Fuller, Henry Burdett, J. H. Freke, F. Kane, R. Clarke, J. M. Crawford, Isaac Ashe, J. F. Gregg, G. Burkitt, Samuel Magee, Dr. Lauder, J. H. Gray, John Nash Griffin, Hugh Gelston, J. Going, Theobald Butler, Arthur Hyde, C. H. Minchin, S. G. Potter, M. Archdall, R. S. Walsh, J. T. Paull, A. F. G. Binett, J. J. King, Gustavus K. Flindt, D. A. Brown, J. Stamer, W. Campbell, P. L. Jameson, T. Long, S. Greer, R. Blundell, J. Crofton, J. C. M'Causland, W. Marrable, Francis King, C. Hackett, W. B. Fry, W. S. Turpin, A. T. Burroughs, J. Harding, Thomas Mills, W. S. Cooke, R. Carter, J. B. Garrett, W. Macouchy, Theophilus Campbell, W. F. Kennedy, Thomas Cosgrave, R. S. Law, James Elliott, G. A. Alcock, F. P. Studdart, W. H. Woodwright, H. R. Halahan, S. M. Moore, J. W. Murray, C. Hackett, W. Jameson, R. Fleming, W. Carleton, C. Magennis, W. W. Sillito, J. W. Dickson, H. N. Wheeler, Dr. Fleury, J. Flanagan, E. F. Berry, R. Battersby, J. G. Rainsford, J. Whittaker, George Studdert, Thomas Bourchier, W. K. Lyner, J. J. Frew, F. Thompson, W. Vesey, Thos. Hudson, J. Gulley, W. A. Kempston, W. Tomlinson, James Adams, and W. H. Foster; Hon. George Handcock, James Irvine, James Hawkins, Henry B. Law, Henry M. Pilkington, William Digges La Touche, D.L.; James Irvine, Dr. James F. Duncan, Guy Lloyd, D.L., W. B. Smythe, D.L.; B. T. Hewitt, Denis Crofton, J. Cranston, J.P.; W. J. Gwynne, H. Maguire, John Little, Samuel Hobson, T. H. Thompson, Samuel Law, William Curry, P. J. Marjoribanks, Thos. Baker, Esqrs.; Dr. N. B. Duncan, Captain Cranfield, &c., &c.

At 12 o'clock the chair was taken by

The EARL OF RODEN.

The meeting having been opened with prayer, Henry M. Pilkington, Esq., read the following

REPORT.

It has pleased God to mark the Jubilee Year of your society with an eminent blessing; and your committee would, with deep thankfulness, point out a subject for your grateful acknowledgment a large increase in the number of scholars and teachers, during the past year—as well as such an addition to the funds of your society as has enabled your committee fully to supply all the increasing demand from the Sunday-schools.

The increased desire for Scriptural instruction, and the renewed energy and zeal of the teachers of Sunday-schools, may be mainly attributed to the religious movement in the North of Ireland during the past year, from which, through the medium of the Sunday-schools, we may especially look for a permanent benefit to the youth of our country.

Whilst your committee would devoutly ascribe all the glory of these remarkable blessings to Him to whom alone it is due, they feel it to be a peculiar privilege to have been in any way instrumental in aiding a work which has God's holy Word for its sure foundation, and to which He has specially promised His abundant blessing.

The audited statement of your income and expenditure will, as usual, be printed in the appendix to the report. Your committee, therefore, consider it only necessary to state, that the income of your society exhibits an increase of about £330 during the past year, when compared with that of the preceding year, which has enabled them to meet the increased expenditure.

STATE OF THE SCHOOLS.—On closing your lists, it appears that 94 schools were assisted for the first time, and that 34 have been re-connected with your society, making a total of 128 schools enrolled in connection with it during the past year. No school is thus enrolled except its conductor has applied for and received assistance from your society: we have removed from the lists 132 schools which have either been discontinued, or have not sent in returns for some years. In consequence of this, there has been, upon the whole, a slight decrease in the number of schools; but in the province of Ulster there has been an increase of 129 schools, 15,329 scholars, and 1,389 teachers, which we attribute, under the Divine blessing, to the religious movement which has taken place in that part of the country.

The number of schools enrolled upon your lists on the 1st of January last was 2,686, which were reported by the latest returns to be attended by 230,668 scholars and 20,873 teachers; and the nett increase during the past year has been 14,452 scholars, and 1,215 teachers.

It will be observed from detailed tabular statements given in a previous part of the report, that the number of schools assisted with gratuitous grants, and with grants of Bibles and other books, at reduced prices, was 1,499, and that 95,115 volumes, consisting of 47,594 Bibles and Testaments, and 47,521 portions of Scripture and elementary books containing reading lessons selected from the Word of God, have been issued to the schools during the year 1859. This issue exceeds by 14,795 volumes that during the previous year; and the issue of Bibles and testaments during the year 1859, has exceeded by 4,313 copies that in any year since the formation of the society. This increased issue has arisen from the increasing desire for Sunday-school instruction, which has been awakened by the religious movement in the North of Ireland. Besides the books referred to above, 8,837 registers, roll and class books, suggestions for conducting Sunday-schools, &c., and 372 copies of a "Concordance to the Holy Scriptures," have been issued for the use of the teachers. There has also been an issue of upwards of 2,500 packets of tickets with texts of Scripture, which have been compiled and printed by your committee.

Your society has always grounded its claim for support upon the purely Scriptural basis upon which it has been established, and upon its adaptation to the peculiar character and variable nature of Sunday-schools, dependent, as they are, for their number and efficiency, upon the Christian zeal and activity of the religious community. Thus we see, from year to year, a number of new schools springing up in one district, and, at the same time, others declining or becoming extinct in other parts of the country, perhaps to be revived at another season. If your society were not at hand, to furnish at a few days' notice the necessary supply of books, Sunday-schools would never have made such progress in this country, or have attained their present efficiency. Fully to exemplify this statement, it is only necessary to look back on the events of the past year. No sooner have the blessings of Divine grace been poured out on our land than the effects are seen in the Sunday-schools; they are overflowed with scholars, both old and young; additional schools must be established; large supplies of Bibles and Testaments must be procured for the old, elementary books for the young; and, as will be seen in the appendix, advantage is immediately taken of the desire for Scriptural instruction, and the schools come into full operation. Yet, after all, such a number of our Protestant population remains yet uninstructed, and such a great work has yet to be done in gathering them into Sunday-schools, that the use and necessity of your society becomes still more obvious, and your committee feel themselves justified in pressing its claims for assistance more strongly than ever, on account of the immense importance of Sunday-schools, in fixing the principles of Divine truth permanently in the minds of the youthful population, through the blessing of God on the teaching of His own holy Word.

Cheered and encouraged as your committee feel by the success which has attended their endeavours to assist the zealous efforts of the conductors and teachers of the Sunday-schools, they would earnestly entreat the liberal help of their fellow-Christians, accompanied with fervent prayer that God, even our own God, would bless our land, and cause the showers of His refreshing grace to descend more abundantly upon it.

The Hon. Mr. Hancock read an abstract of the accounts for the past year.

The Noble Chairman then rose and said—My fellow-labourers and fellow-Christians in the Sunday-school Society of Ireland, it is my privilege to address a few words to you in taking this chair. I shall not allude to that most interesting report which has just been read, for it will be for those who come after me to dilate upon those most interesting subjects to which it refers. But I would call upon you to praise Him from whom alone success can come, for the great success which has attended the labours of the Sunday-school Society during the last year. It was a great grief to me, when I thought after being for 38 years the president of this society, that I should be obliged to postpone attending in my place in this chair on the present occasion, having been confined in London from indisposition; but He who restores the soul restores also the body, and He has given me the great privilege of being amongst you on the present occasion. I praise God, particularly on the present occasion, when I find in my dear country a controversy going on amongst many which I most deeply lament and deplore—different opinions amongst many good and dear men upon a subject which, I thank God, there can be no difference of opinion upon in the Sunday-school Society. (Applause.) It is a great blessing to us to know that the foundation of our teaching and instructions are the Holy Scriptures themselves—that no other book is admitted within our schools—that there can be no other, for it is God's pure Word, and that it is the desire of the Sunday-school teachers to convey to their scholars, and to make known to them the blessed truths which that Word sets before us. (Hear, hear.) Oh my dear Christian friends I trust nothing will ever induce the Sunday-school Society of Ireland to depart from that great principle in which they were engaged—the teaching of the Scriptures to all classes and denominations of my countrymen. I trust I shall never forget two lines which I remember once to have seen written up in a church in England, and which has brought forcibly to my mind ever since a truth which cannot be gainsaid, and for my learned friends about me I will quote them in the original:—

"Si Christum nescis, nihil est quod cetera discis,
Si Christum discis, nihil est quod cetera nescis."

Those who know Christ know everything—those who know not Christ know nothing. That, I believe, is the foundation on which our society was established, and I trust it will long continue to be so, for the praise and glory of Him who alone can give success. (Hear, hear.) I cannot help referring to the exertions of our dear brethren on the committee of this society, who, under God's direction, has been the means of upholding and supporting and giving the society that success which we are now called upon to be thankful for; and I cannot help expressing my own feeling of respect and gratitude particularly to him who is the honorary secretary of this society, for his labours and for that anxiety which he has always shown for the Sunday-school Society of Ireland. I shall only say, then, that I trust the teachers, as well as the scholars, of the Sunday-schools in this country may continue to increase, and, though our report is very favourable for the present year, I trust it will continue to be more and more favourable, even to the end. If it should please God that any more years will be allowed me, I hope to have the happiness of seeing the results of the labours of the society. With these observations I call upon the mover of the first resolution. (Applause.)

Henry Pilkington, Esq., barrister, proposed that the report and abstract of accounts just read be adopted, and that the gentlemen whom he named should be the officers of the society, and the committee for the ensuing year. He regretted that the resolution, affording as it did an opportunity of advocating the cause of the Sunday-school Society, had not been entrusted to one of the many gentlemen around him whose voices were not unfamiliar in that room. (Hear, hear.) To advocate the cause of the Sunday-school Society, however, was no unwelcome task, for it had many points in which it commanded our deepest interests, and commended itself to our warmest attachment. (Hear, hear.) Its object, as stated in one of the rules of the society, was to promote the establishment and the conducting of Sunday-schools in Ireland. It was devoted, therefore, to the promotion of religious instruction, one day in the week, and thus endeavoured to supply that most important element in education, the absence or the defect of which in many schools established in this country has been the origin of so much difficulty. (Hear, hear.) In endeavouring to effect that object, it acted upon the principle that religious instruction could be rightly imparted from the Bible and the Bible only; and therefore it was provided by another rule of the society, that it shall not disseminate among the schools any book relating to religious instruction except the Scriptures, or extracts from them. The Sunday-school Society sought to do honour to God's holy Word—first, by the promotion of religious instruction and, secondly, by adopting the Scriptures for this object, believing them to be that which giveth understanding. This simple principle of operation constituted, in his mind, one of the strongest claims that could be advanced by any society upon the sympathy and support of the Protestant public, but it had another claim also, a claim which he had particular pleasure in stating—it was neither sectarian nor narrow in its views; it withheld its benefits from none who were willing to teach Christ crucified for us. (Hear, hear.) Intended primarily for Protestants, it was nearly co-extensive in its operations with Protestantism itself. (Hear, hear.) On the committee of the society clergymen and laymen of the Church of England were privileged to sit beside clergymen and laymen of the Scottish Church; and he believed it to be the duty of each of them, individually, to endeavour as much as in him lay to compose the differences that exist between the various branches of the visible church. They would thus become better fitted to occupy their position in the glorious invisible Church of Christ, and no human agency was more conducive to that end than that they who differed in matters of comparatively trifling importance should unite together and co-operate, as in this society, to make known the great and fundamental truths of the Gospel. (Applause.) He believed that this, imperfect as it was, was the nearest approach to that complete unity which the church, when perfect, would, undoubtedly, attain. These were the principles upon which this society was conducted, but it was not enough that they should be satisfied that it was conducted upon right principles; the public should also know what the society was doing, and what yet remained for it to do. The way in which it worked was by making grants of Bibles and Testaments, and portions of Scripture, and supply reading books compiled by the society and other Sunday-school requisites. These were supplied, in a great many instances, to Sunday-school conductors at greatly reduced prices. The grants of this society were effective grants, for every application for aid must be made according to a form adopted by the society, in which each applicant was required to state, among other material circumstances, the number of children attending his school, and the number who can read, thus enabling the committee to judge of the extent of the aid required, and in almost every case the grant was made in proportion to the number of children, having regard to any previous grant made to the same school. When, therefore, they were informed by the report that more than 95,000 books were issued by the society during the past year, they should bear in mind that every possible precaution was taken by the committee that no books should be issued that were not actually needed. (Hear, hear.) They might rest assured of this, that all those 95,000 books were almost immediately placed in the hands for which they were intended. This society had now reached the age of fifty years, and yet there was no symptom of decay, no characteristic of age, except experience. The past year had been the most healthful and vigorous of its life. It had received more applications for aid during the past year than in any previous year, and it granted more aid to schools during the past year than in any previous year. (Hear, hear.) This society had done efficient service during the progress of that remarkable movement in the North of Ireland alluded to in the report, and which has attracted so much attention. Perhaps the right direction of that movement was indicated by nothing more decidedly than by the numerous applications to this society, by persons anxious to meet the greatly increased desire for Sunday-school instruction, and religious instruction generally. (Hear, hear.) Applications were made from the managers of Sunday-schools who had 100, 200, 300, and in many cases more than 400, and in some cases more than 1,000, and in one case 2,000 pupils, attending the schools under their management. (Hear, hear.) It was a cause of much thankfulness to God that this society was not only willing, but able, to meet this extraordinary demand. Its resources increased in proportion to the increased demand upon them, and in no single instance was an application for aid rejected. So much for what the society has done. What remained for it to do? If nothing remained for this society to do, except to maintain in their present efficient state the 2,686 schools now in connexion with it, it had a noble work to do. He could read letter after letter from clergymen and others connected with the Sunday-schools, conveying gratifying testimony to the value of the aid they were receiving, and in many instances stating that without aid they could not carry on the work of Sunday-school instruction. (Hear, hear.) He was entitled to stand there the representative of the conductors of these 2,686 schools, containing more than 230,000 pupils, of whom 138,000 attended no other schools, and in their name and on their behalf to ask for the support of the meeting to the Sunday-school Society. (Applause.) But there was one immense proportion of the youthful Protestant population who were not yet brought beneath the influence of Sunday-school instruction. Here, then, was an almost inexhaustible field for the future operations of the society. They had 94 new schools added to their list, with an increase, or in attendance on the schools of the society, of more than 14,000 children. But had the present state of the education question in this country no bearing upon the future working of the Sunday-school Society? It was not for him to express there any opinion upon the subject which now so painfully agitated the public mind. However good men might differ upon it, upon this point there was no doubt, that it was the bounden duty—a duty incumbent upon them, as Protestants and as Christians, to provide for the religious instruction of our Protestant poor. That was a responsibility of which they could not rid themselves. They should discharge this duty; and did not these considerations lead them to point to the Sunday-school Society, as occupying a position of greatly increased importance? In the observations he had made he had merely glanced at a few of the leading topics which appeared to him especially deserving of attention, and he would conclude by earnestly urging on the meeting, and upon the public generally, to support a society which had laboured faithfully for 50 years—which had been greatly blessed in its labours throughout the whole of that period—which had been tried in the season of difficulty and found equal to the emergency—which was never more prosperous, never more efficient, and never more required, than at the present moment. (Applause.)

The Ven. Archdeacon Gregg seconded the resolution. He said it afforded him great gratification to find that the number of pupils under instruction in Sunday-schools, amounted to 230,616, and that the teachers amounted to 20,873. The teachers were very important personages; they could hardly exaggerate the importance of Sunday-schools teachers, or of the moral and spiritual effect of Sunday-school teaching. It was said that a good deal of the effect of teaching—whether from the pulpit or the platform—depended very much upon the place where a person had addressed human beings, and, of course, a good deal depended upon the quality and kind of human beings addressed, and likewise upon the quality and kind of the thoughts and of the subjects which were brought to bear upon the persons who were addressed. If this was the case, they might fairly expect that the result of the teaching of 20,000 teachers upon 230,000 persons would be a great deal of intellectual, moral, and spiritual good. (Hear, hear.) He had said that teaching very much depended on the place, and he found one of the places in which the society carried on its instruction was in the county of Antrim. The coast of the county of Antrim was a glorious sight for young people—there they saw the big rolling waves dashing and foaming, and breaking against the shore. He found, likewise, the society had schools in the county of Wicklow, in the vicinity of the Dargle, the Glen of the Downs, and the Devil's Glen. There was no doubt the young men was much affected by those glorious scenes of nature. (Hear, hear.) He next found they had schools in the county of Clare, and also in the county of Galway, where there were to him many well-known scenes and many familiar faces—where the country was dotted with silver lakes, and lovely mountains shooting up into the sky. They called the mountains pins in that county, and called the whales trouts—such were their gigantic notions. (Laughter.) The society had also Sunday-schools in the county of Kerry—along the beautiful and romantic Lakes of Killarney. Their Sunday-schools were there placed in the most lovely localities—along the most beautiful coasts—beside the most majestic mountains, and in the loveliest, sleepy, silent valleys. (Applause.) Now, what was the class of pupils thus located whom the Sunday-school teachers had to address? Not old people, upon whom it was hard to make an impression, but young people, who entered the schools at the most susceptible period of life, when anything could be made of the human mind. (Hear, hear.) Look, also, at the beautiful variety. There were no two human minds exactly alike—there were no two human faces exactly alike—there were no two human affections exactly alike—there were no two human imaginations exactly alike. What an endless variety, then, of mind, and of countenance, and of capability, and of susceptibility, and of affections, and of feeling, and of character, must there be in this immense mass of our youthful population! There were 23,000 young people placed under instruction at the most interesting age, and scattered throughout the length and

breadth—north, south, east, and west—of this beautiful land. (Applause.) In their Sunday-schools, all classes were mingled; there was no difference as to intellectual powers, and as to moral power between the great and the poor. God, sometimes, as if to contemn riches, took the meanest and the humblest, and implanted in him the richest mind, and the noblest energy, and in His providence and in His grace he developes in him a heart, a character, and dignity, and a power destined to hold under sway society for many generations. (Applause.) Let them picture to themselves these 20,000 Sunday school teachers meeting at the sound of the sweet Sabbath bell, on the seventh day of the week, above all days the best. Let them imagine how many virtuous daughters, how many faithful sons, how many affectionate sisters and brothers, were there assembled to learn the truths of the Gospel, to be prepared for their duties in after life, to have their young minds armed against the temptations of Satan and the world. Who could conceive a more lovely picture! It was a sight which the angels delighted to gaze on, and one Heaven stooped down to see. (Applause.) The subject in which the society was interested was pre-eminently of all other subjects the most important that ever engaged the human mind or the human tongue. The little ones of Christ, through the medium of the society, were to be instructed in all things which concerned their everlasting welfare. Who on earth could exhaust the blessed resources of the Scriptures? They might as well attempt to exhaust the ocean as to give expression to all the beautiful thoughts which were suggested to the human mind by that blessed Book of God. There was not a minister of the Church of Christ who could not preach every Sunday in the year on the first text contained in that Book, "There was in the beginning." Did it mean in the beginning of the earth, in the beginning of man, in the beginning of the angels? No, for let them go back millions of years, countless as the sands, and God existed. He made the creation, which was boundless. What angel's wing could soar to its depths? who could traverse its length, or measure the breadth of that creation, that heaven of heavens, where angels and archangels dwelt? That heaven of heavens could not contain God. The earth also was beautiful, notwithstanding all its faults. It was the home of their earthly virtues, though Satan had marred it, but his designs would yet be frustrated. The world rolled beautifully from the Creator's hands; but, beautiful as it was, God selected a more beautiful spot, and in it placed man. The poor child, instructed through the medium of the Sunday-schools, would be like that man. God would place him in Paradise, and give him dominion. The Sunday-school child who received the knowledge of Jesus, and the love of Jesus, would yet stand as erect as Adam, with the impress of God's grace impressed upon his brow. They who taught that little child would likewise be blessed by God. When he thought of little children—the little buds of humanity, commencing like the first streaks of the day—and when he thought of the Word of God being brought to their souls, and faith springing up within them, and love springing up, and a longing after immortality, manfully fighting against their passions, and prayerfully reciting a prayer of love, and buffeting the billow like a steamer, because she had a fire burning, he felt rejoiced, because the children of the Sunday-schools had the fire of the Gospel in their souls, and would make way against the winds and tides, and eventually would enjoy a great calm. Then they would enter into peace, and would know what it was to have a peaceful Sabbath, a peaceful, blessed Sunday-school, and an opportunity of hearing in this Christian land of Jesus, the Prince of Peace, and keep their hearts and minds in Christ. (Applause.) He wished the Sunday-school teachers to try and improve themselves at teaching. Children were possessed of very curious faculties, but the most wonderful was memory. In after life they would remember the places and the persons and the things they were brought in contact with in the Sunday-schools. One day he had been speaking to a gentleman, and impressing upon him some truths of the Scriptures. He suddenly burst into tears, and said—"Oh! those are the things my mother impressed upon me when a little child." They did not know what pleasure it would cause them to revert to the scenes of their childhood, and see the world in a broader scale and in greater variety. To see the books out of which they were instructed, and the persons with whom they had been associated, came with a marvellous charm to the mind in extreme old age. Happy were they, and they had reason to be thankful, whose youth was associated with Sunday-school teachers, and with such a noble subject as the truth of the Word of God. The present was the Spring-time of the young, when all nature appeared gay. If the Spring were taken from the year, what became of the Summer and the Autumn? This was the morning of the young, but they should remember that the child was the father of the man. The man was only a child grown, the mother was only the girl grown, and if the child were instructed when young, the expansion of the mind would be more intellectual, and more spiritual, and more angelic. What a pleasant thing it afterwards would be to see them at the heads of families! Sunday-school teachers should reflect how vastly important it was that they should properly carry out the work in which they were engaged with those young people, at the most susceptible period of their history. He could not conceive anything more interesting. Numbers of these young children would never see old age. Disease would nip some of them in the bud, and many present, perchance, will have gone in the way of all flesh before old age come. While he was speaking to them, what scenes were going on above, and what a scene below! Above all was bright and beautiful, below all was dark and dismal; above there was music and praise, below a hard grating discord that rent the ear of the listener; above there were the fairest forms, beneath the vilest deformity; above was the haven of light, below the region of darkness. There was a broad way leading down to destruction, and there was a narrow way leading into eternal life, and few there would be to find it. Christian ministers, in going back to their congregations, should remember that a solemn vow was imposed upon them. The people expected a great deal from them. They expected that Christian ministers would think for them, and pray for them and work out the roughness of the way for them, whose moral and spiritual instructors they were. That expectation was very legitimate; they had indeed a most solemn duty imposed upon them, and they could not attach too much responsibility to it. It would be an awful thing if they neglected that duty, but he prayed that God might bless their ministry and bless their Sunday-schools, and all the good and interesting objects in which they were engaged. In conclusion, he would remind his fellow-labourers in the valley of tears, that they had one common friend in Jesus, the Man of Sorrow, and acquainted with grief. He was their substance, He was their succour, He was their teacher, He is their resurrection. (Applause.) A beautiful Paradise was prepared for them, and they had a beautiful prospect, but Adam ruined himself, and involved them also in his ruin. But there was a second representative, the Lord Jesus Christ, who, finding them in danger, had come to shelter them. They should make a manly effort to promote the good cause—an enthusiastic effort, an effort worthy of the day when God's spirit was touching the heart of all inquirers. They should make a still greater effort to improve the spiritual condition of the population, to raise up the young buds of humanity till they blow forth in all their beauty, and came within the bright effulgence of noon-day splendour, and defied the assaults and blasts of the tempests, and the severity of the storm. Christians should not be willing to be left in a calm, placid, and undisturbed state, calm and dignified, when there was so much work to be done. Who liked the ocean when it was a dead calm? He would rather see the ripple and the tempest and the mountain wave rolling and breaking along their Irish shores. After some further observations, the rev. gentleman concluded amidst loud applause.

The Rev. Maurice Collis said he felt much pleasure in coming forward to move the next resolution:—"That this society wishes to testify to its friends its sincere thankfulness for their liberal aid, and its sense of the importance of their Christian sympathy and support, which have enabled the society to meet the increased demands that have been made upon it during the past year." On behalf of the meeting he might assure the Earl of Roden with what sincere thankfulness to Almighty God they perceived his being able to occupy the chair that day, and how very deeply they lamented his absence upon a recent occasion, when all their hearts were engaged in a question which much concerned the welfare of their native country. Now that God had restored him to health, he prayed that God might keep steadfast and maintain in his career of usefulness the Earl of Roden—(applause)—that God, in His great mercy, might pour down upon those who occupied prominent positions in this country the grace of His heavenly wisdom. They were aware how much their own personal happiness and the prosperity of their families, in the best sense, were involved, in consecrating their best efforts to the circulation of that blessed Book, which had made their high position remarkable here, and would make them blessed and happy hereafter. (Hear, hear.) He felt that the Sunday school Society had very strong claims upon him, for he was a father, and knew the responsibility of bringing up children in the way they should go. He knew the difficulties, but he trusted he knew also the gracious help which God gave to those who prayed to him, for His promises were unto them and to their children. He was a minister of the Gospel of God in this their native country, and whoever had committed to him such a charge must have placed before his mind very prominently the great importance of teaching the lambs of the fold and that of any minister neglected that great charge, no matter how efficiently he might occupy his pulpit, if there was not particular care bestowed on the little ones of the flock, noticing the expansion of their minds, and leading them, as it were, by the hand in the path of truth and goodness, there would be a defect that would be soon seen, and it would be better that minister should be removed, and another appointed in his place. (Hear, hear.) He felt, besides, that by the providence of God he was a Sunday-school teacher. Every position in the ministry was important when God had placed them in it, and he did not know a greater danger than to suppose that they were not in their right place. An old clergyman once said to him a very useful thing. He said, "Wherever you go, don't expect to be soon removed, but make yourself comfortable." (Laughter.) In a spiritual point of view, there was a great deal of truth in that. It was of the greatest importance each individual should feel that he was just where God pleased to have him, as his beloved Father would not leave him for a single moment in that place if he had not some wise object in view. In the parish where he was located, his flock at first consisted of 83 persons, but, thank God, at present he had over 130, for which he felt very grateful. He was so circumstanced in that parish that the whole duty of Sunday-school teaching had fallen into his willing hands; therefore he spoke with a special sympathy for his dear brethren who were engaged in that useful occupation. In that Sunday-school administration there was no part of it which brought so much refreshment to his soul as the morning classes, in which he met all the younger members of his congregation in church. The system of that teaching, he confessed, was purely controversial. When he spoke of controversy he meant such a controversy as setting side by side the excellence of the doctrine of the Lord Jesus Christ, with the soul-destroying doctrine of the Church of Rome. (Applause.) He had as nice a set of young girls in his parish as could be found in the whole country, and though several of them had been married, he never had his heart withered by any applications on a subject of a mixed marriage. There was nothing of that kind to be found amongst his flock; and he attributed it to the fact of Sabbath instruction. At their Sunday-schools they had conversations generally upon every subject which affected the spiritual interests of the parish. They went on from one thing to another, holding, he confessed, that excellent paper circulated by the Irish Church Missions for their schools—holding that in their hands, but going regularly through the precious truths of the Word of God that was in Jesus. (Hear, hear.) When he came before the pupils in his schools, he confessed he often felt ashamed when he found that he had not had sufficient time to have the subject matter so digested in his mind that he might, as it were with hooks, fasten in their memories the various circumstances connected with the text. They had a large church in Cork, called Christ's Church, in which there was a sounding-board with an echo, and he recollected some one saying to him that clergymen ought to be very cautious of their grammar, and the doctrine which they preached in that church, as it was echoed by that board. (Laughter.) It was often felt that though that society suited the North of Ireland, it did not suit the South, as that so much necessity did not exist for it in the North; but he would respectfully suggest to that society, and to all other societies, that, if they wanted to effect any good in the South of Ireland, whether by Sunday-school teaching or week-day teaching, they should make the teaching of Protestantism of a distinctive character, not only with respect to the enunciation of positive truth in contrast with natural error, but in contrast with the special errors that existed in the minds of the people amongst whom the teaching of that society was carried on. (Hear, hear.) If children were living with parents who were in the habit of keeping their shops open on the Sabbath, the natural course of instruction would be to bring the mind of the child to fasten on that as being contrary to the Word of God, and put before their minds the peculiar requirements of God on those points. Their children were living in the midst of a most infectious system of Romanism, and wherever he went he found the poorer classes imperfectly taught on that subject. (Hear, hear.) He knew that in Dublin people stood quite amazed when he told them things connected with the subject which they ought to have known. The children in his Sunday school were taught controversy, and had the Gospel of Christ put in blessed contrast with the falsehoods of the Church of Rome. The instructions which they received on the Sabbath served them as a viaticum for the week, and they were made to realise the necessity of coming to receive that instruction. Otherwise they would be deficient, and unable to meet those with whom they were brought into constant contact during the week. Whatever might be said of the South of Ireland, there was no doubt that, during the past year, that society had been very efficient and very useful in giving aid to their large population, who have been called into life and awakened by the blessed revival, by the outpouring of God's Spirit. He could speak from the experience of the past. Two years ago he remembered going down to the North of Ireland, and during his stay there many a time he wished himself back amongst the poor Roman Catholics of the South, for he knew that the man who had a clench in his hand to strike him had also a warm heart ready to recognise the principles of truth when brought home to his conscience. (Hear, hear.) He had before his mind at that time a Sunday-school belonging to a dear friend that numbered 1,400 children, and in other parts of the country, where heretofore there was prostration and death, God's Spirit had come to the hearts of the people, and there came forth a mighty army of living men and women to testify to the glorious Gospel and the power of God. In many of those instances, schools came together for those people, and the clergyman looked about in difficulty to know what he was to do. Everybody knew how hard it was to meet a sudden emergency, and could realise if a great proportion of the people at that moment in Roman Catholic districts rise up and became Protestants, the difficulty of knowing what to do with them. He supposed that God would raise up a society to meet that emergency, and provide instruction for such people. He had heard of letters being sent from different districts to the Sunday-school Society, asking the gentleman who regulated the affairs of the society to come at once down to some particular district, and assist in organising in it a Sunday-school Society. All the machinery of the parent society was then set to work, books brought down, and everything organised, and the clergyman of the district had often nothing to do but set the whole machinery going. The gentleman who had organised it then returned to the parent society, and was ready to go forth again on a similar errand. Had not great blessings resulted from that system? He had before him the testimony of a clergyman of a considerable town in the North of Ireland, as to some of the great advantages arising from the society. Going into a house in his parish, he found there an unhappy girl, labouring for 6s. 6d. a-week, of which sum, by a singular marvel, but according to Irish principles, she had to pay 6s. 7d. a week for her support, and the consequence was that she had scarcely a shred of clothes upon her. There was always hardness of heart where there was not a knowledge of God, and as none of them knew what they were until they were tried, therefore they should not think too severely of the unfortunate mistress who wanted the poor girl to be left in that condition. The Christian minister would not tolerate such a thing, but had the girl placed in a Sunday-school. What was the result? Within the last few days she came forth an excellently educated young woman, to be married to a respectable independent husband, and as she was signing her name she burst into a flood of tears, and blessed God for the Sunday-school Society. (Hear, hear.) In the very same locality another young female, just in the same degraded position, was placed in the charge of a lady, who took special care to impress upon her a consciousness of love for her soul. If they could not impress people with the necessity of loving their souls, still they should evince towards them such kindness as to show that they were really anxious to benefit them, and do them good. That lady educated that poor girl, and though she was still earning her bread, there was implanted in her mind the dignity of the Word of God, the foundation of which was the instruction which she had received, and what was the issue? Within the last few days, a letter was received from her brother in Australia, blessing God that he had been successful in life, and asking to have his sister sent out to him. When the poor girl read it she burst into tears at the mercy of God in making that provision for her, and all the feelings of a sister burst forth in their full expression. But she had hardly vented her tears in gratitude towards Providence, when she turned round and said, "Oh! what would all this be to me, if I were to have gone out to him, ignorant and abandoned girl as I must have become, but for the society, and bring disgrace upon that loving brother." She went forth, and he hoped that God might give them a happy meeting, and that their united prayers might ascend across the seas, not only to God, but that their cry to Heaven might bring down blessings on the society. (Hear, hear.) He had nothing more to say than to commend the cause of the society to the meeting. If they knew the happiness they would impart to the little ones of Christ, they would diligently give their minds to the study of that blessed Book that told of Jesus, and pointed out the way to certain peace and ultimate glory. He earnestly begged of them to be diligent in the work. They should make it a subject of morning prayer, and ask of the Lord to suggest wisdom to them, and grant them patience. He knew the difficulties of impatience—impatience marred the work. If they fancied a little child being asked what was the difference between the first and second commandment, and received such an answer as that the second was longer, they might become impatient. (Laughter.) Again, being asked why it was that the clothes were put together in the tomb after the resurrection of the Lord, the answer was, "Oh, to teach him to fold up his clothes." Those foolish answers were often calculated to make the Sunday-school teacher impatient. He hoped that God would enable them to raise up, by the dignity of their position, those who were privileged to be learners in such a place as where the Bible was the foundation of all teaching, watched over by the anxious solicitude and unwearying care of the committee, which was presided over by their venerable and beloved president. (Applause.)

The Rev. Theophilus Campbell said that he had been requested by the committee, when they asked him to take part in the proceedings of this meeting, to say a few words upon the subject of the revival in the North of Ireland, which it was his happy and blessed privilege to observe. (Hear, hear.) He well remembered that before 1856, when the present religious awakening commenced, there was, as Mr. Collis had truly said, carelessness and indifference—an amount of worldliness pressing down the spiritual energies of the people of the North, which the clergy found it impossible by any efforts of theirs to remove; but, since the commencement of this revival, matters had singularly changed. They had now only to go to any locality to teach the Word of God, and they found willing hearts and sympathising consciences to listen to them. Let them but in faith, at this present time, go on publicly and privately preaching and teaching Christ, and he was persuaded they would have the blessing of God with them. (Hear, hear.) Before this revival movement there was a great amount of irreligiousness—a running to and fro after every novelty in preaching; but there was a total absence of piety and that love of truth which was true religion. In the year he had mentioned, however, in connection with the Sunday-schools, he was privileged to behold the beginnings of a mighty change. It so happened that, up to that time, he found it impossible to retain within the schools the boys that, perhaps four years before, had been scholars there. When rising out of boyhood, at 14 or 15 years of age, when the first down was coming upon the cheeks of these boys, they felt that it was unworthy of them, as men, to be subjected to the trammels of a school; but, in that year, he remarked that many boys remained, and they remained the next year, and they remained the following year, and were there still. (Hear, hear.) Some had lately joined the school even at the age of 24. He would now beg to call their attention to some recent facts connected with the Sunday-school in his locality of deep and thrilling interest. In the course of the past summer, a young woman of respectable character and position in life was violently stricken. A wild and thoughtless young man, of profligate habits, strong in form, upwards of six feet high, called to see this young woman. She was then at home, detained from her ordinary avocations by this sickness, but her soul was revived with energy and earnestness for Christ. Waking up from her pillow she said to him, as he was gazing upon her—"Tom, come to Christ." She said no more, but her words were the arrow from the Lord's bow. They went to the heart of that wild, thoughtless, profligate youth; he went to his work the day after, it was true; but still there was anxiety on his brow. The scenes of his past life came before him—they seemed ready to crush him down to eternal ruin. He had got the invitation; no more had been said to him—no peril of the law had been preached to him—no alarm had been sounded in his ears. He had been simply invited to come to Christ, but Christ he did not know—Christ he was not acquainted with—Christ he was in utter ignorance of, and hence his anxiety and depression of heart. One day, about three weeks after, he had an interview with this young man; the truth had dawned upon him in all its fullness; and he would not easily forget the lively step and the smiling countenance with which he approached him, and asked him to take down his name as a candidate for confirmation, in order that he might go the table of the Lord. He came to confirmation and the table of the Lord, and afterwards he saw this young man, as he said, upwards of six feet high, and of Herculean strength, come as a little boy to the Sunday-school, and take his place in a class. (Applause.) He also saw him there last Sunday, after ten months' continued attendance; thus proving the permanence of the work that had been accomplished. (Hear, hear.) As an instance of the influence of truth in taming the savage heart of man, he might mention that after this man had been admitted to the Lord's table he was placed in circumstances of extreme provocation. He was annoyed by a thoughtless young man. He stood the test, he remained unmoved, and, when speaking of the circumstance afterwards, he said, "I saw the time when I would have taken him by the collar of the coat, and kicked him out of the room, but the grace of God has taught me different things." (Hear, hear.) He might give them another instance of the holy work he had witnessed in Belfast and elsewhere. They had established in their Sunday-school houses weekly prayer meetings. As he was entering the school-house one evening in the month of August last, a letter was put into his hands, to the effect that the writer had felt most deeply anxious after the concerns of her immortal soul, and that she felt most desirous to speak to him (the rev. gentleman) on that subject. She added that she was a Presbyterian, but that she felt assured that this would not induce him to deny her the privilege of an interview, after the prayer meeting was concluded. He did meet her, but she was accompanied by another young woman of his own congregation, who was also anxious to speak to him upon the same subject. He sat down between these two young women, deeply anxious and concerned for their souls' salvation. The advice for one was the advice for both, and after half an hour's interview with them he left them, intending to go to his home to seek some rest; but no, he was called on for another interview by a young woman on the same subject, and he had then to go and see a poor woman who had fallen on the road, and he was then requested to visit an enraged father and mother, whose souls hated the work, and who, although being Protestants, were actually persecuting their two children, who were brought to a knowledge of Christ. (Hear, hear.) After performing these various duties, he was proceeding home when a young man stopped him and said, "Is that you, sir?" "Yes" said I. "Oh," says he, "you must have observed me at school last Sunday." "I did observe," I replied, "a strange young man." "I was there in the morning," he continued, "and there in the afternoon. I was at church in the morning and church in the evening. I spent a happy day. I went home and found my family in bed. I asked one of my sisters to sing for me the hymn, 'How sweet the name of Jesus sounds,' but the whole family arose; we assembled in the kitchen, we all joined in singing that hymn, and then, for the first time, every member of my family knelt down and joined weeping in family prayer." That young man was to this hour, showing the permanence of his conversion, a scholar in his Sunday-school. It had been the custom of his diocesan to hold an annual confirmation in Belfast. The number generally amounted to 200, of which his share, on the average, was about 20. Seeing amongst the young people in Sunday-schools an earnest desire to come to the Lord's table, he went to his bishop, who, he was happy to say—and the more happy because he differed with him materially on the all-important question of education—so far as his position allowed him, threw himself into this mighty work. He would never forget the day he came to Belfast, and took the chair at a public meeting for extempore prayer. He took the chair also at a union prayer meeting on the occasion when it happened, in God's providence, the Wesleyan Conference was assembling in Belfast, and they adjourned their conference for an hour, and the eighteen ministers who composed it gathered around the bishop of the diocese, as he presided over that meeting. (Hear, hear.) He went to the bishop and told him there were about twenty young people connected with his congregation who were anxious to come to the table of the Lord, but though he (the rev. gentleman) gave the right hand of fellowship to his brother, however denominationally he might differ from him, yet he never forgot that he was a minister of the Established Church of Ireland. (Applause.) Therefore he went to the diocesan, and asked him that he would, through the right of confirmation, admit these young people to full communion with the church. He said to his lordship that it would be a matter of deep interest to his congregation if he kindly allowed a second confirmation for his own church on some Sunday. He stated that he would probably have a certain number that he named attending, but the bishop said, "if you had only 10 I will go." The Sunday was fixed, due notice was given to the class, and they assembled week after week to prepare for the all-important event—the admission to full communion with the Church of Christ of these souls which had been lately revived, and who had been brought seriously to think of their future state. The day came, and the Church was crowded to the very door, and it was with heartfelt gratitude to the gracious God, he could state that on that occasion the bishop, instead of confirming twenty, confirmed 121 who sought admission to the table of the Lord. (Applause.) His brethren, who saw the beneficial effect produced by this confirmation, preferred a similar request, and the bishop complied with it in every case. Whereas, on a former year, he had only confirmed about 200, he confirmed last year no less than 700. (Applause.) As winter came on, forty-one other young persons of his congregation requested to be prepared for confirmation, and he sent them to other churches, and thus the whole number of persons in connection with his congregation, confirmed last year, was 160, with one from a neighbouring parish. This was the result of the awakening movement, and out of these 161 persons there were only 15 cases—he hesitated not to say he was thankful to be enabled to state it—in which the individuals had been affected with physical prostration. This phase of the movement was not the Christian Revival—this phase of the movement was but an accident connected with the revival. Many people, to his knowledge, had wished that this phase of the revival movement would visit them, under the impression that the physical prostration was the true indication of it. This was a mistake. He believed they had no physical prostration in Dublin; but, from all he could hear, there was a revival in Dublin; and they should earnestly supplicate Heaven that it might be still more extended in the metropolis, and thus they would bring down many blessings upon themselves. There was a power in prayer, and in the faith that could go to the sinner and say—"Behold the Lamb of God, that taketh away the sins of the world." He had learned a lesson that he should never forget. Three years ago he put to himself these questions, "How is it that our people are so dead? how is it they have so little piety among them?—has the Gospel lost its power?" He could not charge himself with deficiency in preaching the Gospel, and he felt convinced the Gospel had not lost its power. He had, however, learned a lesson of faith by this revival movement which he would never forget. The rev. gentleman, after giving some further instances of the great religious awakening in the North of Ireland, proceeded to combat the statements that had been made in some public prints, that the revival movement had been productive of drunkenness. He said he had examined the police statistics of the town of Belfast, and though the figures stated showed an increase of drunkenness in Belfast were correct, they were most fallacious. They should take into account that it was not the number of convictions they were to look to, but to the number of individuals who were convicted. If this course was pursued, a different result would be arrived at from that which had been paraded before the public. He might also mention, that in examining the records of the prisons in Belfast for the last year, he found that the number of Roman Catholic prisoners far exceeded, in proportion to the population, the number of Protestant prisoners. (Hear, hear.) This was, in a great measure, due to the operation of the Sunday-schools, aided, no doubt, by the revival movement; and they should, therefore, extend these schools; let them go from family to family, from hamlet to hamlet, school to school, and say to the poor wretched boys and girls in them, "Behold the Lamb of God, that taketh away the sins of the world." (Applause.)

The Rev. John Hall proposed the following resolution:—

"That this society acknowledges, with deep thankfulness to Almighty God, that, during the past year, in consequence of the religious movement in the North of Ireland, a great impulse has been given to the cause of Sunday-school instruction, and a large increase has taken place in the number of teachers and scholars, in the Province of Ulster, and assures the conductors and teachers of the schools of its undiminished interest in their labour of love, and of its anxious wish to co-operate with them by every means which its fundamental principles willpermit."

He had been for many years connected with Sunday-school instruction, and could bear testimony to the great blessings which it had been the means of conferring upon the people of the North of Ireland. (Hear, hear.) The resolution referred to the revival in the North of Ireland. He had the privilege of witnessing this movement, and he could attest that, though there might be a good deal of exaggerated statements made with regard to it, a deep feeling of piety had manifestly sprung up in the hearts of the people. He attended a prayer meeting in a lonely district, and though he was prepared for a good deal of excitement, he was not prepared for the scene which he had witnessed. He simply read a portion of the Scriptures, explaining to the audience calmly the truth as it was in Christ, but the sighing and sobbing of several individuals became so great that he was obliged to desist, overpowered with deep emotional feeling. He then went into the church-yard, and there he saw crowds of people seated on the graves, "where the forefathers of the hamlet sleep"—some of them crying, and others reading and expounding the Scriptures to those who were thus weeping in bitterness to the Lord Jesus Christ. In one little group a poor woman, a Roman Catholic, was reclining on one of the graves. There was leaning on one before her, one of her neighbours, who had been, a short time before, brought to a knowledge of the truth. He would repeat to the meeting the words he heard her use—"Oh, Jane, why should you not take the Lord Jesus Christ for your salvation? don't you know that He came to the world to save sinners, don't you know he is in heaven now in order to save, don't you know when Stephen saw Jesus standing by the throne, as if ready to do something to help and save sinners? Oh, Jane, why do you not look to the Lord Jesus Christ?" There was emotion there and intense feeling, but he said, without hesitation, that God might grant there was such earnestness only that sinners might be turned from their sins and brought to a knowledge of Christ. Cries had been raised on the part of many persons against the great danger of self-deception and delusion. He would be amongst the most earnest in guarding men against self deception and delusion. Some said that delusion and self-deception were signs peculiarly connected with revivals, but he was glad to see that the crust of apathy under which the church had been lying was broken, because it gave them an opportunity of scattering the good seed of the Gospel. In relation to Sunday-schools he wished to say that in a season of revival it might be expected that there would be a considerable danger of a crop of heresies springing up. How was that danger to be met? It seemed to him it would be met best of all by giving the people some substantial teaching in the Scriptures. The Sunday-school Society was doing a great and mighty work in that department. After some further observations the rev. gentleman concluded by moving the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. G. Lloyd, D.L., county Roscommon, seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

The Noble Chairman said he felt thankful to his dear friends from Belfast, as well as to the rev. gentleman who had just sat down, for having entered into that most important subject—the revival in the North of Ireland—a subject which had been the great means of provoking amongst them anxious prayer for the continuation of the wonderful effects which they had witnessed in the North of Ireland. He, as an individual, had been privileged to see the effect of that wonderful revival in his own neighbourhood, in the circumstance of a great change it had made in the character and conduct of individuals who had come under its blessed influence. There resided near his house a man who kept a very large public-house, where numbers of persons were in the habit of assembling, and where, no doubt, many an evening was passed in drunkenness and all manner of impiety. It pleased God to strike down the wife of that man at one of their meetings. Such was the effect produced on her husband that he blotted out from the front of his house the words "licensed to sell spirits," and said that as long as he kept that house another drop of spirits should never be sold in it. These were the fruits of the revival which they were permitted in their time to witness, and he pitied the individual that could doubt that such fruits were not from God. (Applause.)

The proceedings concluded with the singing of the Doxology.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, MONDAY EVENING.—Wherever French is spoken, there must exist an element of chemical attraction towards France, and it is not at all wonderful that a few enthusiasts over the frontier should have set up a journal at Mons, "La Reunion," advocating such a junction. Of course "foreign gold" which always plays such a prominent part in seconding men's natural tendencies otherwise unaccountable, will be pressed into service to explain this Belgian phenomenon. No "foreign gold" has got as far as Canada yet; the "Montreal Journal" thinks it helps its circulation among the habitans by harping on that genial chord. The only preservative against such cravings is the enjoyment of more freedom and greater blessings under the de facto Government.

A letter from Murcia (7th April), in "L'Independance Belge," states that most of the local bandits who had broken out at various points on the landing of Ortega, had mixed up the cry for Charles VI. with shouts for the Pope and his temporalities, the effect of which on the Spanish population was anything but favourable to the latter institution. Ortega, whose very name implies a sting, being the Spanish form of our French ortie (a nettle), from the Latin urtica, is described as the son of a farmer in Arragon, who, by aid of Christina's gold, in 1843, raised a squad of adventurers, and helped that lady to rid herself of Espartero. Foremost to compliment Isabella on this Carlist failure was the Friar Cirillo, once confessor of Don Carlos, but now Archbishop of Burgos, with Cardinal's hat, having profited by the desertion of Marotto and the sale of the pretender's cause at Bergaras, to make his own bargain.

It is stated that the sovereign of the Italic Kingdom will go, or had gone, to Tuscany by land, his retinue being too numerous for shipboard, as 200 horses are in his suite and both Houses of Parliament. But the transfer of the whole cortege by sea carriage to Leghorn is more probable. The ex-Grand Duke's protest was allowed to be hawked about Florence, and as a jocular squib it found purchasers, who lit their cigars therewith, instead of a common lucifer, in "lingua Tosca" called "Solferino."

The "Lyons Journal" says the Federal Diet has ordered an inquiry as to the reported deputation from Geneva of Roman Catholic inhabitants, proposing at Paris annexation of that city to France, with a view to their criminal indictment.

John Lemoinne signs a vigorous article in to-day's "Debats" vindicating the cession of Savoy with Nice to France. Savoy belonged to the house of that ilk, and not to Piedmont or Italy. It is the King's right to yield what is the simple appanage of his family, not an appendage to the Peninsula. Nice is a pretty watering place, but Florence and Leghorn are rather good equivalents. Ratazzi may be a better patriot than Cavour, but it was Ratazzi who took office at the peace of Villafranca, when Cavour flung up the seals in disgust. Garibaldi, by adopting Ratazzi's party instead of Cavour's, has acted in a narrow spirit of guerilla warfare, not on the broad principles of comprehensive patriotism.

A NEW MOTIVE POWER.—I mentioned a few days ago that the Emperor Napoleon had approved the model of a gunboat constructed on a system to be propelled without steam, and has ordered boats to be built on this plan. The power which is intended to be substituted for steam is hot air. It will produce as much rapidity, and be far more economical than steam. It is calculated that the yearly saving in the cost of fuel for the French navy will be about 80,000,000 francs—indeed, that the combustible used for cooking on a voyage will nearly suffice to propel the vessel, and boilers will be dispensed with. I hear that the experiments have succeeded so well that, in addition to the gunboats now nearly completed a large vessel, the Reine Hortense, will be fitted to receive the new machinery. The inventor of this power, which may effect another revolution in navigation, is a French engineer employed at Lyons. The machinery, which had been made at Lyons, is soon expected in Paris. I need hardly say that great results are anticipated from the invention.—"Paris Letter."

The reappearance of the famous comet of Charles V. has been announced for next August by M. Bone, a Dutch Astronomer.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR THIRD EDITION OF YESTERDAY:—

AUTHORSHIP OF THE PAMPHLET "LA COALITION."

PARIS, 18.—The "Constitutionnel," in an article signed by M. Moniface, says, it is authorised to state that the pamphlet "La Coalition" is entirely the work of a private individual, who has neither directly nor indirectly been inspired by Government.

SPAIN.

MADRID, 18.—The report that Ortega has been executed is untrue.

THE BOMBAY MAILS.

The Ottawa arrived at Suez on the 10th of April; the Valetta arrived at Marseilles on the 18th of April, at 6. a.m. Mails left for London at 10 a.m. The Euxine at Alexandria on the 12th, expected at Malta on the 17th, and at Southampton on the 27th inst.

OUTWARD CALCUTTA AND CHINA MAILS.

The Pera arrived at Malta on the 12th, at 3 p.m., and sailed for Alexandria on the 13th, at 10 a.m. The Panther arrived at Malta on the 14th, at 9 p.m., and sailed at midnight for Alexandria. The Alhambra left Malta for Corfu at midnight on the 14th. The Colombo, with London Mails of 12th and 27th February, reached Pont de Galle on 26th March, *en route* to Calcutta.

MAIL NEWS.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY.—The French Mail has not arrived.

There is no later Continental news.

THE FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The "Star" says, the shocking spectacle ended with the 35th round, when Heenan got his powerful arm round the neck of Sayers, which everybody thought would be broken. The humanity of the mob was aroused at last. The ring was broken into with great violence, and the fight put an end to in fearful confusion. Two more rounds were actually fought in the crowd, but as the umpire was thrust out of authority, and the police made their way to the men, the fight was terminated, and is as yet undecided.

The "Star" adds, we should not be surprised to hear if fearful consequences yet ensue.

"Bell's Life" strongly censures the conduct of Heenan during the five so-called rounds, after the referee had left the ring.

At the end of the fourth supplementary round, while Sayers was on his second's knee, Heenan rushed at him in a very excited state, let fly left and right at Tom's seconds, floored them, and kicked them when on the ground in a desperate style, after which he closed with Sayers, and after a wild rally they fell together. The final round was merely a wild scramble, in which both fell. The referee by this time was able to get near, and ordered the men to desist from fighting. Up to this round there was never witnessed a better championship fight. As to whether the match should be fought out, "Bell's Life" says that each man is deserving of the belt, and recommends a subscription for a trophy to Heenan.

"Bell's Life" says that all bets are off, as it is impossible for the battle to be fought out this week.

THE MARKET FOR MANUFACTURES IN INDIA.

It is stated in the "Times" City Article, that the present prices of some of the leading goods in this country, compared with the last prices received from Bombay, would give an adverse result of 20 per cent.; with regard to Calcutta also, goods have no profit. Concerning China the balance of opinion is that the trade thither is not unsatisfactory.

THE DISCOUNT HOUSES AND THE MONEY MARKET.

The "Times" City Article says, the recent incidents in the Money Market are not to be attributed to the existence of a combination of money dealers for the purpose of locking up bank-notes. It is believed that only one house has adopted this course.

A Parliamentary Reform has been moved for, which will show the denomination of Bank notes issued since January 1st. It is believed that it will show that on a recent special occasion, when the pressure for discount had increased by the reports circulated by one of the discount houses, to the effect that great mischief was impending, many hundred thousand pounds was withdrawn from the Bank in one thousand pound notes, the demand for which seldom excites much fluctuation; and the parties by whom they were obtained are the bankers to that discount firm, and that these notes have not since re-appeared at the Bank.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The project of the new Docks at Hull is favourably noticed in the "Times" City Article.

The Railway market was very inactive yesterday, and prices scarcely varied.

Gold is about one-tenth per cent. dearer in London than in Paris.

The tenders for the unused portion of the Victoria Railway debentures were opened yesterday. The amount required was £1,078,000. The tenders, about 280 in number, were for a total of £1,451,900; the highest being at 106, and the lowest 105, and the average 105½.

LONDON CORN MARKET, APRIL 18.—(Horne's Report.)—Attendance of buyers very thin; wheat, oats, and barley, very firm, but rates limited to Monday's prices. No alteration in flours. Tallow steady, 56s 6d spot; 55s April to June; 51s 9d last three months.

USBORNE'S REPORT, APRIL 18.—Wheat very steady at Monday's advance, also maize. Flour firm. Barley healthy trade. Beans, peas, and oats fully maintained late rates.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, APRIL 18.—Barley, 21s. to 28s.; oats, 14s. to 16s. 3d.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, APRIL 18.—Sugar—Sales going at moderate prices. Coffee steady at yesterday's decline. Tea—Public sales of 38,000 packages now engrossing. So far, Assam only was sold at a decline of fully 2d per lb. Rice very firm, but little doing so far. Saltpetre—A disposition to do business at lower rates, but holders are firm. Jute—Sales of 4,000 bales are going at about previous value.

FROM THE LONDON "GAZETTE" OF LAST (TUESDAY) NIGHT.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, APRIL 14.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint John Savile Lumley, Esq., now Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at St. Petersburg, to be Secretary to her Majesty's Embassy at Constantinople.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint the Hon. Edward Morris Erskine, now Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Stockholm, to be Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at St. Petersburg.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint Edwin Corbett, Esq., Secretary to her Majesty's late Legation at Florence, to be Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Stockholm.

CROWN-OFFICE, APRIL 13.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, giving and granting the office of one of the Barons of her Majesty's Court of Exchequer to James Plaisted Wilde, Serjeant-at-Law.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

WAR-OFFICE, PALL-MALL, APRIL 17.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Lieutenant General William Cator, C.B., to be Colonel Commandant; April 1.

WAR-OFFICE, PALL-MALL, APRIL 17.

2nd Regiment of Life Guards—Lieutenant Edward Stratton Fitzhardinge Berkeley, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Brevet Major the Earl of Longford, deceased; March 28.

6th Dragoons—Captain Richard William Renshaw, from the 13th Light Dragoons, to be Captain vice Clements, who exchanges; April 17.

9th Light Dragoons—Captain Henry Marshall, from the 17th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Goldie, who exchanges; William Henry Lawrence, gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Bury, promoted; April 17.

10th Light Dragoons—Arthur Wyatt Edgell, gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Maunder, promoted; April 17.

13th Light Dragoons—Captain Henry Topham Clements, from the 6th Dragoons, to be Captain vice Renshaw, who exchanges; April 17.

17th Light Dragoons—Captain James Goldie, from the 9th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Marshall, who exchanges; Thomas Edmund Houghton, gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Scott, promoted; May 17.

18th Light Dragoons—Assistant Surgeon Francis Collins, M.D., from the Staff, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Grant, who exchanges; April 17.

Military Train—Captain Daniel Antoine Baby, from the 28th Foot, to be Captain, vice Hutton, who exchanges; April 17.

Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards—Lieutenant and Captain and Brevet Major William Henry Viscount Dangan to be Captain and Lieutenant Colonel, by purchase, vice Cocks, who retires; Ensign and Lieutenant Richard Hasel Thursby, to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice Viscount Dangan; Sir Edward Archibald Hamilton, Bart., to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Thursby; April 17.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—To be Colonels.

Brevet Colonel Frederick Marow Eardley Wilmot; April 1.
Brevet Colonel James William Fitzmayer, C.B.; April 1.

To be Lieutenant Colonels.

Brevet Major Alfred Romaine Wragge, vice Eardly-Wilmot; April 1.
Brevet Major Frederick William Haultain, vice Fitzmayer; April 1.
Brevet Major Frederick John Travers; April 1.
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Mathew Charles Dixon; April 1.
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel John Turner, C.B.; April 1.
Brevet Major Edward Henry Fisher; April 1.

To be Captains.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Francis Cornwallis Maude, C.B., vice Wragge; April 1.
Second Captain Arthur William Twiss, vice Haultain; April 1.
Brevet Major Reginald Curtis, vice Travers; April 1.
Second Captain Allan Sievwright, vice Dixon; April 1.
Second Captain Frederic Southcote Seale, vice Turner; April 1.
Second Captain John De Luttrell Saunderson, vice Fisher; April 1.
Brevet Major Philip Dickson; April 1.
Second Captain Edward Jackson Bruce; April 1.
Brevet Major William Powell Richards; April 1.
Brevet Major John Edward Hope; April 1.
Brevet Major Algernon Bredon; April 1.
Brevet Major James De Havilland; April 1.
Second Captain George Allix Wilkinson; April 1.
Brevet Major William Windham Agustus Lukin; April 1.
Brevet Major Charles Edmund Walcott; April 1.
Brevet Major Gronow Davis; April 1.
Brevet Major Edgar Grantham Bredin; April 1.

To be Second Captains.

Lieutenant Maurice Henry Fitzmaurice, vice Maude; April 1.
Lieutenant Wilbraham Digby Millman, vice Twiss; April 1.
Lieutenant Henry Richmond Martin, vice Curtis; April 1.
Lieutenant William Alexander P. Wyllie, vice Sievwright; April 1.
Lieutenant Charles Gray Johnston, vice Seale; April 1.
Lieutenant Henry Cardow, vice Saunderson; April 1.
Lieutenant Horace Percival, vice Dickson; April 1.
Lieutenant Henry Thomas Arbuthnot, vice Bruce; April 1.
Lieutenant Robert Biddulph, vice Richards; April 1.
Lieutenant William Stirling, vice Hope; April 1.
Lieutenant Champagne L'Estrange, vice De Havilland; April 1.
Lieutenant Arthur Kennedy Rideout, vice Wilkinson; April 1.
Lieutenant William Henry Watkin, vice Lukin; April 1.
Lieutenant Edward Chichester Bolton, vice Walcott; April 1.
Lieutenant Oliver Henry Atkins Nicolls, vice Davis; April 1.
Lieutenant James Barton, vice Bredin; April 1.
Lieutenant Charles James Hope Johnstone; April 1.
Lieutenant Benjamin Geale Humfrey; April 1.
Lieutenant Charles Watson Wilson; April 1.
Lieutenant Legh Delves Broughton; April 1.
Lieutenant George Albert Augustus Walker; April 1.
Lieutenant Francis Walter de Winton; April 1.
Lieutenant Augustus Henry Carr Hamilton; April 1.
Lieutenant Edmund Charles Cuthbert; April 1.
Lieutenant Pilkington Jackson; April 1.
Lieutenant Jervis Tucker; April 1.
Lieutenant Brymer Francis Schrieber; April 1.

COAST BRIGADE OF ARTILLERY.—To be Lieutenants.

Sergeant Major Hugh Marshall; April 1.
Sergeant Major John Taylor; April 1.
Sergeant Major James Lumber McCallum; April 1.
Sergeant Major William McKown; April 1.
Sergeant Major George Montgomery; April 1.
Sergeant Major William Robinson; April 1.
Sergeant Major Joel Blades; April 1.
Sergeant John Ramsay; April 1.
Master Gunner George Leeds; April 1.
Sergeant William Crawford; April 1.

To be Paymaster.

Major Charles South, from half-pay, Paymaster 20th Foot; April 1.

To be Quartermasters.

Sergeant Major Henry Behenna; April 1.
Quartermaster Sergeant David Hoge; April 1.

20th Foot—Andrew Halliday Hall, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Humphrys, appointed to the 15th Light Dragoons; April 17.

25th—Ensign Ernest Henry Paul Vivian, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice O'Malley, who retires; April 17. Lieutenant George Augustus Elliott to be Adjutant, April 1.

28th—Captain Charles Frederick Hutton, from the Military Train, to be Captain, vice Baby, who exchanges; Lieutenant Charles George Mackenzie to be Captain, by purchase, vice Brevet Major Godley, who retires; Ensign and Adjutant Frederick Rance to have the rank of Lieutenant; Ensign Jerome O'Brien to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Mackenzie; April 17.

30th—Ollyet Woodhouse Brain, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Glascott, promoted; April 17. Charles Henry Garnett, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice the Hon. L. W. H. Powys, promoted; April 18.

33rd—Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Westby Donovan to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase, vice Brevet Colonel John Douglas Johnstone, C.B., who retires upon full pay; Captain and Brevet Major Thomas Wickham, to be Major, without purchase, vice Donovan; Lieutenant Arthur Edward Augustus Ellis, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Wickham; Ensign Murray Doveton Valentine Treasure Grant, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Ellis; April 17.

52nd—Quartermaster Sergeant Henry Stokes to be Quartermaster, vice Knott, who retires upon half-pay; April 17.

57th—Captain Charles John Clark, from the 100th Foot, to be Captain, vice Slade, who exchanges; April 17.

70th—Harry Elderton Whidborne, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Grierson, promoted; April 17.

81st—William Augustus Claude Stuart Menteth, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Harle, appointed to the 15th Light Dragoons; April 17.

100th—Captain Alfred Frederick Adolphus Slade, from the 57th Foot, to be Captain, vice Clark, who exchanges; April 17.

Rifle Brigade—Henry Arthur Lascelles, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Freemantle, appointed to the 10th Light Dragoons; April 17.

STAFF.

Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Charles Arthur Stephenson, C.B., of the Scots Fusilier Guards, to be Deputy Adjutant-General to her Majesty's Forces serving in China; January 1.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Kenneth Douglas Mackenzie, 92nd Foot, to be Deputy-Quartermaster-General to her Majesty's Forces serving in China; Dec. 26.

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

The commission of the Rev. James Hamilton, Chaplain Fourth Class, to bear date 1st April, 1858, instead of 1st April, 1859, as stated in the Gazette of the latter date.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Assistant-Surgeon Maximilian Grant, M.D., from the 18th Light Dragoons, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Collins, who exchanges; April 17.

BREVET.

Brevet-Colonel John Douglas Johnstone, C.B., retired full-pay, 33rd Foot, to be Major-General, the rank being honorary only; April 17.

Major Charles Gustavus Walsh, of the 14th Bengal Native Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army; July 2 th. 1858.

Major John Hennessy, of the 70th Bengal Native Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army; April 17.

Captain Joseph Cartmail, Paymaster on half-pay, 71st Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major; April 9.

Quartermaster William Knott, retired on half-pay, 52nd Foot, to have the honorary rank of Captain, under the Royal Warrant of 17th December, 1855; April 17.

The Commission of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Archibald Ballard, of the Bombay Engineers, as Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, to be antedated to the 7th Dec. 1858.

STOCK OF COCOA IN BOND.—The *Customs Bill of Entry* gives the stock of cocoa remaining in the Liverpool warehouses on the 31st March, 1860, as 375,911 lbs., having been imported from various countries.

It has been officially announced in the Canadian Parliament that the Prince of Wales will not leave England for Canada before the 10th of July.

A SHEEP DESTROYED BY A RAVEN.—A pair of ravens have built their nest on the west cliff of Ramegoe, on the island of Stroma. The hen is sitting. On Thursday evening last a ewe, large with lamb, belonging to Christian Robertson, was tethered near her cottage. Mrs. Robertson had occasion to go to a neighbour's, and on her return she found that one of the ravens had nearly destroyed the poor ewe, and as it was so much mutilated it had to be destroyed. It is a very hard case, indeed, for this poor woman, who lives alone, and by her own industry supports herself. Her sheep was the only one which she had, and with it she supplied herself with wool for knitting. Although the inhabitants of the island have before lost a great number of fowls and chickens in that way, this is the first instance of a raven having attacked their sheep.—"John o'Great Journal."

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Nothing this world can afford is of any value to those in whom sickness has extinguished the capacity for enjoyment. But the means for recovery are within their reach; they have only to avail themselves of Professor Holloway's matchless remedies, in order to shake off the maladies which are breaking down their strength, spirit, and constitution, and obtain a new hold of life, and a new sense of its blessing. The Pills have effected extraordinary cures in cases of chronic diarrhœa cholic, &c.

BIRTHS.

Chalmers—April 15, at Sand Rock Cottage, near Farnham, the wife of Frederick Chalmers, Esq., Rifle Brigade, of a daughter.
Cox—April 18, at Eagle Cottage, Sandymount, the wife of Saml. A. Cox, Esq., of a daughter.
Grove—April 15, at Ferne, Wiltshire, the wife of T. F. Grove, Esq., of a daughter.
Molesworth—April 13, at Buttevant, the wife of Major E. N. Molesworth, 27th Regiment, of a daughter.
Petre—April 15, at 57, Portland-place, the Lady Petre, of a daughter.
Webster—April 5, at Cork, the wife of the Rev. G. Webster, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Bull and Longford—February 7, at Colwood, Vancouver's Island, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Columbia, John A. Bull, R.N., of her Majesty's ship Plumper, to Emma, third daughter of Edward Edwards Longford, Esq.
Dowell and Mansel—April 12, at Alverstoke, by the Rev. Thomas Walpole, M.A., George Dare Dowell, Esq., V.C., Captain Royal Marine Artillery, to Mary, youngest daughter of Robert Mansel, Esq., Captain Hants Artillery, late of the 6th Enniskillen Dragoons.
Rainsford and Grove—April 17, at Rathfarnham Church, by the Rev. Joseph G. Rainsford, ex-Scholar T.C.D., brother of the bridegroom, Meyrick Shaw Rainsford, Esq., H.M.'s Inland Revenue, Somerset House, London, to Nicholina, daughter of Frederick Grove, Esq., Mountalient Terrace, Dublin.

DEATHS.

Devereux—April 13, after a long illness, Francis Harvey Devereux, Esq., J.P., of Ringville, county Kilkenny, aged 41 years.
Dillon—April 12, at Pembroke-street, Thomas Dillon, Esq., of the 8th Royal Veteran Battalion, aged 7 years.
Freeman—April 16, Justin Deane Freeman, Esq., of Kilnaberris, Banagher, son of the late Joseph Deane Freeman, Esq., of Castlecor, county of Cork.
Gunning—April 16, in Gloucester-place, Portman-square, London, Lieutenant-Colonel Gunning, in his 79th year, formerly of her Majesty's 69th Regiment.
Hamilton—April 18, after a tedious illness, Henrietta Beatrice, youngest child of Mr. Andrew Hamilton, of this city, aged eleven months and nine days.
Harries—April 15, at the Terrace, Clapham-common, the Rev. Howell Harries, in the 37th year of his age.
Jackson—April 10, at his residence, Queen's-road, Peckham, Surrey, Mr. James Jackson, in the 69th year of his age.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—APRIL 18.
Morning Tide, 9-50. Evening Tide, 10 8.

Subscriptions to "THE IRISH TIMES,"
For either Morning or Evening Edition:—

STAMPED.				UNSTAMPED.			
Yearly	£2	12	0	Yearly	£1	6	0
Half-yearly	1	6	0	Half-yearly	0	13	0
Quarterly	0	13	0	Quarterly	0	6	6

Post Office Orders and Cheques to be made payable to LAWRENCE E. KNOX, 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN.

Printed and Published at the Office of the IRISH TIMES No. 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, Parish of St. Thomas and City of Dublin, for the Proprietor by Robert Gray Baxter, Thursday, April 19th, 1860.